

Acc'd: 5/3/63.



County Borough of Ipswich

REPORT
of
**THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**
and
**PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**
for the Year 1961

REGINALD LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*



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*Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer.*

County Borough of Ipswich

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

ELM STREET,

IPSWICH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Ipswich.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the health report of the County Borough and Port of Ipswich for the year 1961. As during the last fifteen years, there is again an increase in the population to 117,230 people during this year, representing an additional 1,450 persons in the town, and while the birth-rate of 17.2 is slightly lower than that of 17.4 for the country as a whole, the actual number of births 2,101, is higher than the preceding twelve months. This is the first time since the war that the Ipswich birth-rate has been lower than the general rate for England and Wales, although curiously the marriage rate of 15.22, after lagging behind for three years, has now just managed to pass the national figure of 15.1.

Last year I commented on the unfortunate increase in the infantile mortality rate : this year, however, I am pleased to draw your attention to a considerable improvement, the rate having fallen to 17.13 which compares most favourably with 21.6 for England and Wales, and represents only 36 infant deaths as compared with the 45 in 1960. There is a comprehensive analysis of the infantile mortality rate in the body of the Report on page 23, but again certain factors are very evident. Again there is a high proportion of males, 20 out of the total of 36, and congenital defects accounted for approximately 44% of these infant deaths, 6 of the 10 prematures died within the first 24 hours of life.

As during the last ten years, the death-rate of the town this year 10.69 compares very favourably with that of 12.00 recorded for England and Wales, although including an actual increase in the number of deaths. This is no accident of climate or geography, and amongst other things reflects credit on the medical and nursing services in the borough.

There has been a considerable advancement in the study of the pathology of dental caries though the actual agent has not been clearly defined. Much research on methods of prevention indicate that the most effective are limitation of the intake of refined carbohydrates, and the addition of fluorides to the water supply. If the points of entry of the attacks are developmental faults, it would seem desirable to find some way of preventing their formation during the development of the tooth. In addition to the Senior Dental Officer, the appointment of four Area Dental Officers at the appropriate enhanced conditions of service is envisaged in the near future.

The control of infectious diseases depends mainly on the production of immunity by vaccines, and on epidemiological control with the identification, quarantine and treatment of infected individuals. Those of us with experience of mass inoculation have, at some time or other, been exercised with regard to the sterility of our procedure and techniques. The ideal is a fresh sterile syringe and needle for each subject, but this, in the absence of a central syringe service, is hardly possible, while to use commercially sterilised disposable syringes is expensive. Multiple-dose needleless injectors in which a spring operated plunger projects a high pressure jet of the injection fluid out of a fine aperture and through the skin are at present only in the experimental stage, but this could be a most promising solution of the problem. Again, oral vaccine has many theoretical advantages even considering the possibilities of

virulent neurotropic virus, the dangers of which may be over estimated particularly with regard to poliomyelitis in a community with a high level of protection with Salk vaccine. In this town, following our recent endeavours, 82% of the population (under 40) is protected against poliomyelitis. You will know there is now a quadruple British vaccine giving simultaneously protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, and it is hoped very soon to have a "five" which will give simultaneously additional protection against measles. Certainly there are many possibilities in this public health field in the near future.

In 1961 more than half of all the women in paid employment in the country were married, and this proportion has been steadily rising for over a decade, is now higher than the figure reached during the last war (1939—1945), and naturally is of great interest to those of us facing shortages of nurses, medical auxiliaries and doctors.

The Cranbrook Report recommended 70% of institutional confinements with perhaps a rather liberal interpretation of medical priorities. It has lately been suggested that as many as 80—85% of confinements will require institutional midwifery, although with the better housing and growing home help service it is rather difficult to think of two out of every three young mothers needing this "medical priority." With the rising birth-rate, increasing number of births and staff shortages, this is a formidable problem to be solved, possibly with the adoption of the short stay principle and with a stronger investment surely in domiciliary services which can be readily adapted to changed circumstances. Further, first-class domiciliary maternity services help to prevent the loss of the married practising midwives who are often not willing to accept hospital conditions of service.

The recent awards to encourage recruitment of medical staff to H.M. Forces, while long overdue, have not made it any easier for health departments to obtain qualified whole-time medical officers. Many local health authorities have for some time now adopted schemes for providing assistance to their assistant medical officers of health and school medical officers to enable them to obtain the diploma in public health by secondment on full time courses of study. This is exactly on the same lines as your health visitor bursary scheme which has been so successful during the past fourteen years, and I therefore recommend it to you for most careful consideration.

The number of deaths in the borough this year from all forms of cancer shows no reduction in total, and a disturbing feature is the increased incidence in the younger age-groups. Thus the tables on page 29 illustrate the increases in the 26—45 and 46—65 age-groups, and the decreases in the 66—75 and over 75 groups. The cigarette is reputed to have originated in South America, spread to Europe via Spain and to have been introduced to this country by soldiers returning from the Crimean war. During the two world wars the machine-made cigarette displaced the pipe as the main means of tobacco consumption, and at the moment the sale of tobacco in manufactured cigarettes is approximately seven times that of other tobacco. Few who have studied the subject will dispute the view that atmospheric pollution may be a significant factor in causing lung cancer. Deaths from cancer of the lung in England and Wales have risen from 5,000 in 1939, to approximately 23,000 this year, representing over 50 a day or rather more than one every half-hour. The 57 deaths from cancer of the lung this year is the highest recorded in the borough compared, for instance, with 23 certified ten years ago in 1952. It is estimated that about three-quarters of adult males and two-fifths of the female population are smokers, the latter almost entirely of machine-made cigarettes. Besides trying to prevent the younger generation establishing this habit, it would seem, therefore, that more research might be given to find some means to mitigate the dangerous effects of smoking, and it would surely be a form of negligence to try and minimise or overlook the facts of atmospheric pollution.

I am again grateful to the members of the Committee for their continuous assistance during this period, and to the staff for their great help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1962.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to place on record his appreciation of the co-operation of the following during the year, and his thanks for certain information supplied and included in this Annual Report :—

Town Clerk

Borough Treasurer

Borough Engineer and Surveyor

Chief Education Officer

Chief Welfare Officer

Housing Manager

Organiser of Physical Training

Registrar-General

Superintendent Registrar

Honorary Secretary, Voluntary Tuberculosis After-Care
Committee

Chest Physician

Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children

Messrs. W. J. & A. G. Glenn

Head Teacher of Whitton Special School

Head Teacher of the Beacon Hill Special School

Department of Child and Family Psychiatry

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SECTION A.

Members of Committees

Staff of the Department

Extracts from Vital Statistics

Population

Marriages

Births

Deaths

Maternal Mortality

Infant Mortality

Analysis of Infant Mortality

Stillbirths

Cancer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

Public Health Committee : (Constitution at 31st December, 1961).

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. C. GREEN)

Alderman P. WEINER (Chairman)

Alderman A. V. BISHOP
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE
Councillor C. R. BERRY
Councillor A. J. BULL
Councillor R. R. V. FRANCIS
Councillor J. W. HAZELL
Councillor C. E. O. JONES
Councillor Mrs. M. F. P. LAMBERT

Councillor R. J. LEWIS
(Vice-Chairman)
Councillor W. A. NEWMAN
Councillor R. REVETT
Councillor Mrs. D. E. ROPER
Councillor F. A. SMITH
Councillor D. W. THOMAS

Health Committee :

Comprise the same members plus the following co-opted members:—

Dr. J. N. AGATE
Dr. R. O. EADES
Mr. A. I. CURL

Public Health Officers of the Authority For the Year 1961.

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, and Principal School Medical Officer:

R. A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

M. G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (*Senior Assistant:*)

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

J. CANDY, M.B., B.S., (P/T).

H. K. S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B., (P/T).

H. M. NEWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (P/T). (*Resigned 23.11.61*).

R. WRIGHT, M.B., B.S., (P/T).

M. S. HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., (P/T). (*Commenced 18.12.61*)

C. S. WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (P/T). (*Commenced 27.3.61*)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

CONSULTANT STAFF*Orthopaedic Specialist :*

T. DENNESS, M.B., B.S., M.Ch.(Orth.) F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmologist :

H. HARDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Psychiatrist :

J. G. HOWELLS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.M., A.K.C.

Dermatologist :

J. B. LYON, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Ch.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist :

K. W. MACKENZIE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.L.O.

Paediatrician :

R. M. MAYON-WHITE, Ph.D., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician :

C. J. STEWART, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

DENTAL SURGEONS.*Education and Public Health.**Principal Dental Officer:* A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.*Dental Officers:*

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S. R.C.S.Eng.

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng. (P/T).

OTHER OFFICERS*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

L. J. MASSAM, 1, 2.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

O. C. WILLIAMS, 1, 2, 3.

District Public Health Inspectors:

G. W. BAKER, 1, 2, 3.

L. P. LING, 1, 2.

H. BEELEY, 1, 2.

H. T. PIZZEY, 1, 2.

K. F. CUTTING, 1.

P. W. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.

J. H. EASDOWN, 1.

R. STAPLES, 1, 2

F. E. ELLISTON, 1.

(Resigned 31.12.61)

4 Pupil Public Health Inspectors undergoing training.

Supervisor of Rodent Operators: R. AINSWORTH.*Superintendent Health Visitor:* Miss J. M. STABLES. 4, 5, 6.*Centre Superintendents:*

Mrs. G. R. KIDD, 5, 6.

Miss N. MEARS, 4, 6.

Miss K. M. POTTER, 4, 6.

Miss M. E. WALLER, 4, 5, 6

Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses

Mrs. H. M. DEAN, 4, 5, 6.

Miss B. E. MAURICE, 4, 5, 6.

Miss P. F. FAREBROTHER, 4, 5, 6.

Miss V. D. PIKE, 4, 5, 6.

Mrs. M. HAMBLING, 4.

Miss A. B. SMITH, 4, 5, 6.

Miss P. M. JOHNSON, 6, 8.

(Resigned 31.12.61).

Miss C. M. KEEBLE, 4, 5, 6.

Mrs. P. M. WARD, 4, 5, 6.

Mrs. I. M. MARTIN, 4, 5, 6.

(Commenced 28.8.61.)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

Supervisor of Midwives: Miss M. D. DOWN, 4, 5, 7.

District Midwives:

Miss E. J. AYLING-TURNER, 4, 5.	Miss R. MAXWELL, 4, 5.
Miss F. M. FROST, 4, 5.	Mrs. L. G. McWADE, 4, 5.
Mrs. E. E. KENDZIORRA, 4, 5.	Miss F. R. PANNIFER, 4, 5.
Miss R. LARTER, 4, 5.	Miss G. J. RAWLINS, 4, 5.
Miss J. M. LANE, 4, 5.	Miss J. M. RICHARDSON, 4, 5.
Miss A. K. LEWIS, 4, 5.	Miss F. A. M. TAYLOR, 4, 5.
Miss L. M. LINTOTT, 4, 5.	Miss A. D. TURNER, 4, 5.
Miss D. MAKINSON, 4, 5.	Miss J. H. WARDROPPER, 4, 5.
(Resigned 13.9.61.)	(Commenced 25.9.61.)
Miss H. M. MAUN, 4, 5.	Miss A. E. WOOD, 4, 5.

Home Nursing Service:

Superintendent: Miss I. M. WORSFOLD, 4, 5, 6.
and staff equivalent to 22 whole-time.

Orthoptist: Miss M. L. HARRIS, D.B.O.

Speech Therapist: Mrs. J. J. B. EASDOWN, L.C.S.T.

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Officer: R. M. HOPWOOD, and staff of 20.

Domestic Help Service:

Organiser: Mrs. C. M. LILLEY, and staff equivalent to 71 whole-time.

Mental Health Services:

Senior Mental Health Officer: Miss V. M. BURDETT, M.B.E.

Mental Welfare Officers:

H. G. ORME, B.Sc. (soc.), D.P.A. E. A. OWEN (commenced 20.11.61.)
and 3 part-time Mental Welfare Officers.

Training Centre Supervisor: Miss W. DRAKE,
and 4 Assistant Supervisors.

Chiropodists:

Mrs. D. M. MacGREGOR, M.Ch.S.

Miss M. BOWER, M.Ch.S. (Commenced 24.4.61.)

Matron, Montrose Day Nursery: Miss D. MANCHESTER, C.N.N.

Housekeeper, Nurses' Home:

Mrs. I. M. YORKE, Cook/Housekeeper. (Resigned 27.7.61)

Mrs. M. E. BRANDON. (Commenced 1.8.61.)

Chief Clerk: H. M. COLES.

Administrative Assistants:

A. TRENHOLM.
Retired 16.12.61.

A. V. TIBBITT.

B. H. GREENE.

Clerical Officers:

H. STEPHENSON, Miss G. N. PARKER, A. J. R. FOREMAN,
Miss P. A. M. HAMMOND, R. HURCOMBE, Mrs. L. E. LEWIS,
B. T. SCOGGINS (Resigned 1.1.61) R. G. WYTHER,
E. W. WOODWARDS (Commenced 1.2.61.)
R. J. TRAVERS (Commenced 28.8.61.)

22 whole time General Division Clerical staff, 3 whole time Shorthand-Typists,
and 4 part time Clinic Clerks.

-
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Public Health Inspectors Certificate | 5. State Certified Midwife. |
| 2. Meat Inspectors Certificate. | 6. Health Visitors Certificate R.S.H. |
| 3. Smoke Inspectors Certificate. | 7. Midwives Teachers Certificate. |
| 4. State Registered Nurse. | 8. Registered Sick Children's Nurse. |

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961.

Area of the County Borough (including the fresh water river)	...	...	...	...	9,925 acres
Rateable value as at 31st March, 1961	...	...	...	...	£1,862,769
Product of a 1d. rate (financial year 1960/61)	...	...	...	...	£7,499
No. of hereditaments described in the rate book as "inhabitable dwellings" as at the 31st March, 1961	}	Houses and Flats	36,399	}	37,211
		House Shops	812		
Estimated Civilian Population (R.G.'s Estimate mid-year 1961)	...	...	...	...	117,230
Area comparability factors :		Births	...		0.97
		Deaths	...		0.99
Live Births :					
Number	...	...	...	...	2,101
Rate per 1,000 estimated Civilian population :					17.22
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births					9.85
Stillbirths :					
Number	...	...	...	...	52
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths					24.10
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	2,153
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)			...	...	36
Infant Mortality Rates :					
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births					17.13
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	17.95
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	9.66
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		...	...	...	10.95
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		...	...	...	9.99
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	33.90
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :					
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths					0.46

POPULATION.

I append Tables giving the Census populations and the Registrar-General's estimates for recent years.

CENSUS POPULATIONS.

Year.	Census Populations.			Population Increases					Females per 1,000 Males
	Males.	Females.	Persons	Total Increases.	Percent Proportions	Natural Increases	Migrations		
							Inwards	Outward	
1801	4,984	6,293	11,277	—	—	—	—	—	1,262
1811	6,064	7,606	13,670	2,393	21.2	—	—	—	1,254
1821	7,831	9,355	17,186	3,516	25.6	—	—	—	1,194
1831	9,169	11,032	20,201	3,015	17.5	—	—	—	1,203
1841	11,894	13,490	25,384	5,185	25.6	—	—	—	1,134
1851	15,474	17,440	32,914	7,530	29.6	2,822	4,708	—	1,127
1861	17,667	20,283	37,950	5,036	15.3	4,075	961	—	1,148
1871	20,047	22,900	42,947	4,997	13.1	4,373	624	—	1,143
1881	23,608	26,712	50,320	7,373	17.1	5,290	2,083	—	1,131
1891	26,658	30,712	57,360	7,040	13.9	7,033	7	—	1,151
1901	31,181	35,449	66,630	9,270	16.1	6,610	2,660	—	1,136
1911	34,980	38,952	73,932	7,302	10.9	8,232	—	930	1,113
1921	37,359	42,012	79,371	5,439	7.4	5,979	—	540	1,124
1931	41,317	46,252	87,569	8,198	10.3	5,616	2,582	—	1,119
1951	49,962	54,826	104,788	17,286	16.5	10,081	7,205	—	1,097

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATES

(At the 30th June, of each year).

Year	Persons	Year	Persons	Year	Persons
1932	88,700	1942	85,210*	1952	106,360
1933	89,070	1943	86,290*	1953	107,500
1934	90,157	1944	87,290*	1954	108,300
1935	91,400	1945	88,920*	1955	109,200
1936	92,470	1946	97,010*	1956	110,300
1937	93,870	1947	100,460	1957	111,900
1938	95,070	1948	102,100	1958	113,400
1939	96,500	1949	103,800	1959	114,600
1940	91,230*	1950	104,140	1960	115,780
1941	84,950*	1951	104,000	1961	117,230

* Civilians only

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages registered in Ipswich in 1961 was 892.

The following is a Table showing the number of marriages and the marriage rate since 1841 :—

Periods	No. of Marriages	Marriage rates per 1000 living	
		Ipswich	England & Wales
1851—1860	3,302	18.70	16.9
1861—1870	3,550	17.64	16.6
1871—1880	4,143	17.77	16.2
1881—1890	4,152	15.37	14.9
1891—1900	4,777	15.43	15.6
1901—1910	5,209	14.86	15.5
1911—1920	6,819	17.83	16.6
1921—1930	6,740	16.20	15.5
1931—1940	8,396	18.49	17.7
1941—1950	8,994	18.94	17.1
1841—1845	1,239	18.29	15.7
1846—1850	1,576	20.42	16.5
1851—1855	1,689	19.84	17.1
1856—1860	1,613	17.65	16.7
1861—1865	1,790	18.35	16.8
1866—1870	1,760	16.96	16.4
1871—1875	2,072	18.56	17.1
1876—1880	2,071	17.04	15.3
1881—1885	2,170	16.59	15.2
1886—1890	1,982	14.22	14.7
1891—1895	2,326	15.60	15.1
1896—1900	2,451	15.28	16.1
1901—1905	2,560	14.99	15.6
1906—1910	2,649	14.73	15.3
1911—1915	3,201	16.94	16.4
1916—1920	3,618	18.70	16.8
1921—1925	3,316	16.34	15.7
1926—1930	3,424	16.06	15.4
1931—1935	3,650	16.32	16.2
1936—1940	4,746	20.65	19.2
1941—1945	4,241	19.14	16.7
1946—1950	4,753	18.74	17.6
1951—1955	4,542	17.10	15.9
1956—1960	4,398	15.56	15.3
1961	892	15.22	15.1

The highest marriage-rate recorded in Ipswich was 25.75 in 1940 (based on civilian population only), and the lowest, 13.0 in 1887.

BIRTHS

2,101 births were registered in Ipswich in 1961 as compared with 2,083 in the previous year.

The births and birth rates are set forth in the following table :—

Periods	Number			Rates per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Persons	Ipswich	England and Wales
1851—1860	6,088	5,837	11,925	33.7	34.1
1861—1870	6,805	6,488	13,293	33.0	35.2
1871—1880	8,005	7,606	15,611	33.4	35.4
1881—1890	8,619	8,485	17,104	31.6	32.4
1891—1900	9,058	8,729	17,787	28.7	29.9
1901—1910	9,586	9,212	18,798	26.8	27.2
1911—1920	8,436	8,102	16,538	21.6	21.8
1921—1930	7,602	7,396	14,998	18.0	18.3
1931—1940	6,961	6,704	13,665	14.9	14.9
1941—1950	9,391	8,480	17,871	18.9	16.9
1841—1845	2,036	2,056	4,092	30.2	32.3
1846—1850	2,747	2,552	5,299	34.3	32.8
1851—1855	2,914	2,864	5,778	33.9	33.9
1856—1860	3,174	2,973	6,147	33.6	34.4
1861—1865	3,308	3,144	6,452	33.0	35.1
1866—1870	3,497	3,344	6,841	32.9	35.3
1871—1875	3,820	3,646	7,466	33.4	35.5
1876—1880	4,185	3,960	8,145	33.5	35.3
1881—1885	4,258	4,230	8,488	32.4	33.5
1886—1890	4,361	4,255	8,616	30.9	31.4
1891—1895	4,444	4,339	8,783	29.4	30.5
1896—1900	4,614	4,390	9,004	23.0	29.3
1901—1905	4,899	4,719	9,618	23.1	28.2
1906—1910	4,687	4,493	9,180	25.5	26.3
1911—1915	4,481	4,271	8,752	23.1	23.6
1916—1920	3,955	3,831	7,786	20.1	20.1
1921—1925	3,829	3,883	7,712	19.0	19.9
1926—1930	3,773	3,513	7,286	17.1	16.7
1931—1935	3,395	3,310	6,705	14.9	15.0
1936—1940	3,566	3,394	6,960	14.8	14.8
1941—1945	4,089	3,617	7,706	17.8	15.9
1946—1950	5,302	4,863	10,165	20.0	18.0
1951—1955	4,709	4,471	9,180	17.0	15.3
1956—1960	5,120	4,794	9,914	17.5	16.4
1961	1,094	1,007	2,101	17.2	17.4

ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEX AND LEGITIMACY

The local experience since 1921 is shown thus :—

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			All Births			Males per 1000 Females
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	
1921	808	831	1,639	36	49	85	844	880	1,724	959
1922	731	777	1,508	42	36	78	773	813	1,586	958
1923	754	733	1,487	28	33	61	782	766	1,548	1,021
1924	700	669	1,369	35	29	64	735	698	1,433	1,053
1925	661	695	1,356	34	31	65	695	726	1,421	957
1926	748	735	1,483	29	28	57	777	763	1,540	1,018
1927	689	665	1,354	40	22	62	729	687	1,416	1,061
1928	736	625	1,361	32	31	63	768	656	1,424	1,170
1929	694	678	1,372	31	35	66	725	713	1,438	1,017
1930	742	669	1,411	32	25	57	774	694	1,468	1,115
1921-1930	7,263	7,077	14,340	339	319	658	7,602	7,396	14,998	1,028
1931	668	635	1,303	34	34	68	702	669	1,371	1,049
1932	641	656	1,297	30	36	66	671	692	1,363	969
1933	625	581	1,206	35	33	68	660	614	1,274	1,075
1934	632	599	1,231	25	35	60	657	634	1,291	1,036
1935	672	664	1,336	33	37	70	705	701	1,406	1,005
1936	677	645	1,322	24	32	56	701	677	1,378	1,035
1937	696	626	1,322	40	31	71	736	657	1,393	1,120
1938	728	672	1,400	24	35	59	752	707	1,459	1,064
1939	666	669	1,335	39	35	74	705	704	1,409	1,001
1940	637	607	1,244	35	42	77	672	649	1,321	1,035
1931-1940	6,642	6,354	12,996	319	350	669	6,961	6,704	13,665	1,038
1941	624	586	1,210	40	39	79	664	625	1,289	1,062
1942	693	638	1,331	52	54	106	745	692	1,437	1,076
1943	715	610	1,325	52	43	95	767	653	1,420	1,174
1944	832	753	1,585	100	89	189	932	842	1,774	1,107
1945	847	688	1,535	134	117	251	981	805	1,786	1,218
1946	1,024	1,017	2,041	83	121	204	1,107	1,138	2,245	972
1947	1,205	941	2,146	71	64	135	1,276	1,005	2,281	1,269
1948	904	817	1,721	65	60	125	969	877	1,846	1,105
1949	947	887	1,834	52	46	98	999	933	1,932	1,070
1950	911	853	1,764	40	57	97	951	910	1,861	1,045
1941-1950	8,702	7,790	16,492	689	690	1,379	9,391	8,480	17,871	1,107
1951	872	822	1,694	38	50	88	910	872	1,782	1,043
1952	824	829	1,653	53	54	107	877	883	1,760	993
1953	947	846	1,793	69	55	124	1,016	901	1,917	1,128
1954	927	884	1,811	54	62	116	981	946	1,927	1,037
1955	866	813	1,679	59	56	115	925	869	1,794	1,065
1956	875	892	1,767	77	65	142	952	957	1,909	995
1957	958	882	1,840	68	77	145	1,026	959	1,985	1,070
1958	948	856	1,804	86	81	167	1,034	937	1,971	1,104
1959	956	876	1,832	77	57	134	1,033	933	1,966	1,107
1960	987	936	1,923	88	72	160	1,075	1,008	2,083	1,066
1951-1960	9,160	8,636	17,796	669	629	1,298	9,829	9,265	19,094	1,061
1961	978	916	1,894	116	91	207	1,094	1,007	2,101	1,086

DEATHS

DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1961

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upward	Total all ages
Males	20	9	4	25	142	415	615
Females	16	3	1	27	108	483	638
Persons	36	12	5	52	250	898	1,253

The age distribution of the deaths was very much the same as for 1960. Deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards accounted for 71.7% of the deaths (1960=73.4%).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	6	—	6
2	" (Other)	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infection	1	1	2
7	Acute poliomyelitis	3	—	3
8	Measles	1	—	1
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	2	—	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	15	28
11	" " lung, bronchus	45	12	57
12	" " breast	—	32	32
13	" " uterus	—	11	11
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	50	69	119
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2	3
16	Diabetes	3	7	10
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	64	98	162
18	Coronary disease, angina	130	82	212
19	Hypertension with heart disease	10	15	25
20	Other heart disease	39	70	109
21	Other circulatory disease	34	41	75
22	Influenza	10	8	18
23	Pneumonia	57	60	117
24	Bronchitis	35	20	55
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	8	—	8
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	2	11
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	4	6
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	9	—	9
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31	Congenital malformations	8	7	15
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	38	49	87
33	Motor vehicle accidents	16	2	18
34	All other accidents	11	17	28
35	Suicide	8	12	20
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—	1
Totals		615	638	1,253

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

The following Table shows the death-rates, decennial and quinquennial, since 1851, and annual for 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 recorded for Ipswich and compared with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Periods	No. of Deaths (Ipswich)			Death-rates per 1000 Population					
	M	F.	P	Males		Females		Persons	
				ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.	ips.	E. & W.
1851—1860	3,863	3,987	7,850	23.39	23.1	21.22	21.4	22.24	22.2
1861—1870	4,440	4,480	8,920	23.66	23.7	20.84	21.4	22.16	22.5
1871—1880	5,273	5,044	10,317	24.15	22.7	20.34	20.1	22.12	21.4
1881—1890	5,053	5,016	10,069	20.02	20.3	17.43	18.1	18.64	19.1
1891—1900	5,649	5,529	11,178	19.56	19.3	16.74	17.1	18.06	18.2
1901—1910	5,335	5,231	10,566	16.17	16.4	14.09	14.4	15.07	15.4
1911—1920	5,270	5,283	10,553	14.56	15.9	13.10	13.0	13.19	14.3
1921—1930	4,604	4,778	9,382	11.76	12.9	10.88	11.4	11.29	12.1
1931—1940	5,176	5,486	10,662	12.74	—	11.55	—	12.15	12.2
1941—1950	5,494	5,467	10,961	12.25	—	11.16	—	11.70	11.7
1851—1855	1,989	1,971	3,960	24.90	23.5	21.80	21.8	23.26	22.7
1856—1860	1,874	2,016	3,890	21.97	22.6	20.69	21.0	21.29	21.8
1861—1865	2,235	2,314	4,549	24.59	23.7	22.21	21.5	23.32	22.6
1866—1870	2,205	2,166	4,371	22.79	23.7	19.56	21.2	21.07	22.4
1871—1875	2,586	2,440	5,026	24.78	23.3	20.52	20.7	22.51	22.0
1876—1880	2,687	2,604	5,291	23.58	22.1	20.16	19.5	21.76	20.8
1881—1885	2,496	2,505	5,001	20.37	20.5	18.01	18.3	19.12	19.4
1886—1890	2,557	2,511	5,068	19.69	20.0	16.38	17.8	18.19	18.9
1891—1895	2,841	2,760	5,601	20.46	19.8	17.32	17.7	18.78	18.7
1896—1900	2,808	2,769	5,577	18.73	18.8	16.20	16.6	17.38	17.7
1901—1905	2,692	2,636	5,328	16.80	17.1	14.55	15.0	15.60	16.0
1906—1910	2,643	2,595	5,238	15.57	15.6	13.66	13.8	14.56	14.7
1911—1915	2,765	2,597	5,362	15.43	15.4	13.06	13.2	14.19	14.3
1916—1920	2,505	2,686	4,191	13.71	16.5	13.14	12.8	13.41	14.4
1921—1925	2,200	2,330	4,530	11.53	13.0	10.87	11.4	11.18	12.2
1926—1930	2,404	2,448	4,852	11.98	12.9	10.89	11.4	11.40	12.1
1931—1935	2,426	2,648	5,074	11.50	12.7	11.21	11.4	11.34	12.0
1936—1940	2,750	2,838	5,588	12.41	—	11.46	—	11.93	12.4
1941—1945	2,691	2,662	5,353	13.07	—	11.65	—	12.37	11.8
1946—1950	2,803	2,805	5,608	11.42	—	10.67	—	11.04	11.5
1951—1955	2,944	2,856	5,800	10.92	—	10.68	—	10.80	11.6
1956	639	568	1,207	11.59	—	10.29	—	10.94	11.7
1957	588	597	1,185	10.51	—	10.67	—	10.59	11.5
1958	625	596	1,221	11.02	—	10.51	—	10.77	11.7
1959	581	619	1,200	10.14	—	10.80	—	10.47	11.6
1960	638	595	1,233	11.02	—	10.27	—	10.65	11.5
1961	615	638	1,253	10.49	—	10.89	—	10.69	12.0

The number of deaths registered in 1961 was 1,253 and the death-rate was 10.69. This rate compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

One death was associated with Pregnancy and Childbirth in 1961.

The death-rates per 1,000 births are set forth in the following Table:—

Periods	Puerperal Sepsis	Hæmorrhage	Toxaemia	All other Conditions	Total all causes	
					No.	Rates
1841—1850	1.81	.42	.53	1.71	42	4.47
1851—1860	1.00	.17	1.00	1.60	45	3.77
1861—1870	.90	.45	.52	1.51	45	3.38
1871—1880	1.53	.57	.25	1.72	64	4.09
1881—1890	2.16	.52	.41	1.41	77	4.50
1891—1900	1.57	.50	.22	1.92	75	4.21
1901—1910	.63	1.07	.63	1.44	70	3.72
1911—1920	1.39	.60	.97	1.33	71	4.29
1921—1930	2.20	.53	.66	.66	61	4.06
1931—1940	1.40	.64	.57	1.02	50	3.65
1941—1950	.19	.19	—	.31	11	.65
1951	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1952	—	0.56	—	.56	2	1.11
1953	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1954	0.51	0.51	0.51	—	3	1.53
1955	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1956	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1957	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1958	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1959	—	—	—	0.99	2	0.99
1960	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1961	—	—	—	0.46	1	0.46

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Table gives the numbers of Infant deaths and the Infant Mortality rates since 1851.

Period	No. of Deaths			Infant Death Rates						Female Infant Deaths per 1,000 Male
	Males	Fmils.	Infants	Males		Females		Infants		
				lps.	F & W	lps.	F & W	lps	F & W	
1851—1860	1,122	931	2,053	184	168	159	139	172	154	829
1861—1870	1,141	982	2,123	167	168	151	139	159	154	861
1871—1880	1,369	1,024	2,393	171	163	134	134	152	149	748
1881—1890	1,327	1,004	2,331	153	155	118	128	136	142	756
1891—1900	1,582	1,181	2,763	174	168	135	138	155	153	746
1901—1910	1,322	1,044	2,366	138	140	113	114	126	128	789
1911—1920	889	615	1,504	105	112	76	89	91	100	691
1921—1930	496	343	839	65	81	46	63	56	72	691
1931—1940	332	277	609	47	—	41	—	44	58	833
1941—1950	349	214	563	39	—	26	—	32	43	635
1851—1855	550	453	1,003	188	172	158	141	173	156	823
1856—1860	572	478	1,050	180	166	160	137	171	152	835
1861—1865	567	492	1,059	171	166	156	136	164	151	867
1866—1870	574	490	1,064	164	170	146	142	155	157	855
1871—1875	647	487	1,134	169	167	133	138	152	153	752
1876—1880	722	537	1,259	172	159	135	130	154	145	744
1881—1885	647	496	1,143	152	152	117	125	134	139	766
1886—1890	680	508	1,188	155	159	119	131	138	145	747
1891—1895	763	559	1,322	171	165	128	135	150	151	732
1896—1900	819	622	1,441	177	170	141	141	160	156	759
1901—1905	763	605	1,368	155	151	128	124	142	138	792
1906—1910	559	439	998	119	129	97	105	109	117	785
1911—1915	525	365	890	115	121	85	97	101	110	695
1916—1920	364	250	614	92	101	65	79	78	90	686
1921—1925	274	197	471	71	86	50	66	61	76	718
1926—1930	222	146	368	58	77	41	59	50	68	657
1931—1935	148	159	307	43	70	48	54	45	62	674
1936—1940	184	118	302	51	—	34	—	43	55	641
1941—1945	193	110	303	48	—	31	—	40	50	569
1946—1950	156	104	260	29	—	21	—	25	36	701
1951—1955	147	86	233	32	—	19	—	26	27	652
1956	30	14	44	31	—	15	—	23	24	466
1957	17	16	33	17	—	17	—	17	23	941
1958	22	7	29	22	—	8	—	15	23	318
1959	15	15	30	15	—	15	—	15	22	1000
1960	28	17	45	26	—	17	—	22	22	377
1961	20	16	36	18	—	16	—	17	21	800

ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS 1961

The infant death-rate for 1961 was 17.13 as compared with 21.6 for England and Wales. The perinatal rate was 33.9 and for England and Wales 32.2. The following figures are based on the available local statistics :—

Neonatal Deaths				Deaths over 1 month		Total Infant Deaths	
Under 1 week		1 week—1 month					
Males	10	Males	1	Males	9	Males	20
Females	11	Females	1	Females	4	Females	16
	21		2		13		36

(i) Deaths under one week.

The causes were as follows :—

Prematurity	...	...	...	10
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	4
Birth injury	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia neonatorum	...	...	...	3
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	1
Unestablished respiration	...	...	...	1
Cor triloculare	...	...	...	1

Premature Births

Weights			Age at Death		
— 2 lbs.	...	5	— 24 hours	...	6
— 3 lbs.	...	4	— 7 days	...	4
— 4 lbs.	...	1	— 1 month	...	—
— 5½ lbs.	...	—			

Congenital abnormalities :—

Polycystic kidneys	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	2
Congenital defect of diaphragm	...	...	...	1

(ii) Deaths one week—one month.

The causes were as follows :—

Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformities and Mongolism	...	...	...	1

(iii) Deaths of infants over one month.

Of the thirteen deaths of infants over one month, nine were males and four females. The causes were as follows :—

Group Cause	Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Infections	Meningococcal Meningitis	1	2 months
	Broncho Pneumonia	6	1 month (2) 2 months 3 months 4 months 10 months
	Acute Lobar Pneumonia	1	2 months
Congenital Defects	Congenital Heart	1	9 months
	Hydrocephalus	1	1 month
	Meningocele	1	2 months
	Ureteric Atresia	1	2 months
Accidental death	Asphyxia	1	3 months

(iv) Still-Births.

There were 52 still-births allocated to Ipswich in 1961, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 24.10 (England and Wales 19.1) as compared with 16.06 in 1960 (England and Wales 19.7).

ANALYSIS**(a) General**

Total Number	Illegitimate	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births
52 33 Male 19 Female	2	24.10

(b) Maturity.

Full Term	Premature				
	—1 lb.	1—2 lbs.	2—3 lbs.	3—4 lbs.	4—5½ lbs.
26	—	3	2	13	8

(c) Place in Family.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
14	13	10	8	3	3	1

(d) Place of Birth.

Hospitals	...	...	...	...	42
Maternity Home					
(General practitioner obstetricians)	...				2
Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	8

(e) Associated Conditions.

Maternal abnormalities	...	...	...	27
Foetal abnormalities	...	...	...	15
Breech presentation	...	...	...	2
Premature birth	...	...	...	1
No obvious cause	...	...	...	7

(i) Maternal abnormalities :—

Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	1
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	...	3
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	5
Accidental ante-partum haemorrhage	...				12
Internal contraction ring	...	...	...	...	1
Post maturity	...	...	...	...	1
Premature separation of placenta	...				1

(ii) Foetal abnormalities :—

Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	3
Multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalic	...	...	...	...	3
Cord round neck	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of cord	...	...	...	...	3
Birth injury	...	...	...	...	3
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	1

(f) Condition of Foetus.

Fresh	...	...	33
Macerated	...	...	19

(v) Death of Infants, 1 year—under 5 years.

Causes of death :—

Specific Disease	Total	Ages
Broncho-pneumonia	3	18 months 2 years 3 years
Acute lobar Pneumonia	1	13 months
Polio-myelitis	1	3 years
Infective Encephalitis	1	3 years
Congenital Heart	4	16 months 18 months 23 months 4 years
Cerebral abscess	1	4 years
Ferrous-sulphate poisoning	1	2 years

CANCER

In presenting the following report upon Cancer statistics the local figures have been utilised.

A total of 250 deaths (109 males and 141 females) were ascribed to Cancer during 1961 as compared with 215, 256, 241 and 246 respectively in the four preceding years.

19.9% of the deaths from all causes were due to Cancer.

62 males and 78 females dying from Cancer were over 65 years of age.

The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from Cancer since 1851 :—

Period	Numbers and Death-rates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1941—1950	883	1.84	889	1.85	1772	1.84
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941—1945	406	1.99	427	1.87	833	1.92
1946—1950	477	1.94	462	1.75	939	1.84
1951—1955	510	1.89	485	1.80	995	1.84
1956—1960	635	2.24	541	1.91	1176	2.07
1961	109	1.86	141	2.41	250	2.13

The following Table shows the site distribution of the deaths from Cancer :—

Site	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	13	15	28
Lungs and Bronchus	45	12	57
Breast	—	32	32
Female Generative Organs	—	11	11
All others	51	71	122

Table showing age and sex distribution of the Cancer deaths for 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 :—

Age Periods	1957			1958			1959			1960			1961		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
— 5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
— 25	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	1
— 45	2	7	9	4	7	11	8	6	14	2	2	4	5	13	18
— 65	38	38	76	53	35	88	45	37	82	43	38	81	41	49	90
— 75	46	18	64	36	40	76	47	26	73	46	29	75	33	30	63
+ 75	25	39	64	41	38	79	32	38	70	48	35	83	29	48	77
Totals	112	103	215	136	120	256	134	107	241	141	105	246	109	141	250

SECTION B.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Facilities for Ante and Post Natal Care

Child Welfare-Clinics

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers

Examination of Infants by Ophthalmic Consultant

Infectious Diseases

Maternal Deaths

Supply of Dried Milk, etc.

Dental Care

Montrose Day Nursery

Residential Accommodation for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Chantry Estate—New Clinic premises

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Facilities for Ante-natal and Post-natal care.

Sessions were held at the following clinics :—

- (a). Central Clinic, Elm Street.
- (b). Gainsborough Clinic, Clapgate Lane.
- (c). Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road.
- (d). Allington Clinic, Woodbridge Road.
- (e). Maidenhall Clinic, Sports Pavilion, Halifax Road.
- (f). Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive.

Year	Total Births Live & Still	No. of Clinic Centres at end of year	Clinic	No. of sessions held per month	Total number of attendances	No. of women in attendance
1948	1,885	3	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 12	8,048 692	1,706 541
1949	1,960	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	5,553 527	1,003 354
1950	1,889	4	Ante-natal Post-natal	28 16	4,498 544	785 359
1951	1,818	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	37 20	4,480 371	1,257 234
1952	1,793	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	39 20	4,662 344	1,441 234
1953	1,950	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	49 24	4,569 290	1,399 185
1954	1,960	5	Ante-natal Post-natal	52 24	4,001 186	1,351 143
1955	1,827	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	51 26	3,635 148	1,250 112
1956	1,946	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	54 26	3,634 129	1,301 97
1957	2,017	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,356 98	1,513 79
1958	2,002	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	55 26	4,063 77	1,243 56
1959	2,007	6	Ante-natal Post-natal	57 26	3,927 39	1,472 36
1960	2,117	6	Ante-natal	43	4,154	1,449
1961	2,153	6	Ante-natal	42	4,372	1,456

A record of attendances is kept at the ante-natal clinics and future appointments given. Non-attenders are visited at their homes by midwives.

Blood specimens are taken as a routine at local authority clinics, or if referred specifically for this purpose by the patient's own doctor.

Facilities are readily available for X-ray of expectant mothers.

Mothers are seen for post-natal examination at the ante-natal sessions.

Child Welfare.

Infants remain under the care of the midwives for twenty-eight days and then pass to the supervision of the health visitor of the area.

During 1961, 23 Child Welfare clinics were held weekly at seven different centres; details of attendances are as follows :—

Clinic	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Central	4,413	5,067	4,878	5,919	6,059
Gainsborough	4,304	4,550	4,500	4,731	5,022
Whitton	5,729	5,863	5,483	5,363	5,153
Allington	5,369	5,871	6,238	6,428	6,665
Maidenhall	1,346	1,605	1,426	1,325	1,433
Rushmere	1,122	1,086	1,143	1,342	1,590
Chantry	4,125	4,399	4,460	4,566	4,768
Total	26,408	28,441	28,128	29,674	30,690

(a) No. of Centres provided at end of year	...	7
(b) No. of Infant Welfare Sessions held per month (4 weeks)	... ..	92
(c) No. of children who attended the Centres	...	4,708
(d) No. of children who attended the Centres during the year and who were born in :—		
1961	... ..	1,375
1960	... ..	1,481
1956—1959	... ..	1,852
(e) Total number of attendances made by children included under (c) :—		
Under 1 year of age	... ..	20,802
Over 1 year of age	... ..	9,888

Examination of Infants by Medical Officers.

The examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following table :—

Age	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
— 1	4,207	3,845	3,922	4,324	4,413
1— 2	1,124	1,291	1,277	1,514	1,763
2— 3	698	674	722	737	757
3— 4	540	536	401	501	406
4— 5	658	659	566	435	315
Total	7,227	7,005	6,888	7,511	7,654

The Ophthalmic Consultant attends each week at the Central Clinic; the following figures relate to children under school age examined during the year :—

Number of children examined	...	...	...	50
Number of attendances	...	...	...	74
Number for whom glasses were ordered	...	...	...	6
Number for whom glasses were changed	...	...	...	2
Number referred for treatment other than glasses	...	...	...	10
Number to continue present glasses	...	...	...	6

Infectious Diseases.

(a) No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

(b) *Puerperal Pyrexia.*

Twenty-five cases were notified during 1961.

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death registered in 1961.

Supply of Dried Milk and Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods under the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at all infant welfare centres. The following tables show the quantities of foods, etc., issued during 1961 :—

(a) *Dried Milk :—*

National Dried Milk full and half cream tins	...	...	...	24,096
Other Dried Milk	...	...	Packets	23,009
Other Dried Milk	...	...	Tins	332
				47,437

(b) *Other Foods, etc. :—*

Bemax	...	...	...	...	...	96
Maltoline	...	...	...	...	...	546
Lactagol	Tablets (Packets)	...	...	...	...	543
Marmite	...	...	...	...	...	3,606
Ovaltine	...	...	...	...	...	14,507
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	3,502
Virol	1-lb.	...	...	...	...	430
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	...	...	...	...	517
Rose Hip Syrup (bottles)	...	...	...	...	...	4,878

(c) *Supplied by Ministry of Health :—*

Orange Juice	...	...	...	Bottles	47,528
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	Bottles	5,640
Vitamin Tablets	...	...	...	Packets	5,346

Dental Care.

The number of sessions devoted to treatment by the Dental Surgeons was 163.

Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	25
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	43
Children under five	...	...	...	...	95
Total					163

(a) Numbers provided with treatment by Dental Surgeons :—

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant Mothers	85	81	67	34
Nursing Mothers	86	80	70	58
Total	171	161	137	92
Children under five	565	471	447	430

(b) Forms of treatment provided by Dental Surgeons :—

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided		Dentures re-paired	Scalings and General treatment
		Local	General				Full	Partial		
Expectant mothers	132	21	38	57	—	1	4	8	3	74
Nursing mothers	216	27	74	76	2	6	22	21	1	74
Total	348	48	112	133	2	7	26	29	4	148
Children under five	468	1	359	122	361	—	—	—	—	96

(c) Visits to Dental Surgeons :—

Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	253
Nursing mothers	...	...	...	...	432
Children under five	...	...	...	...	944

MONTROSE DAY NURSERY

The Montrose Day Nursery provides places for sixty children—twenty-five in the 0—2 age group and thirty-five in the 2—5 age group. At 31st December, 1961, there were thirty-eight children on the register, twelve being in the 0—2 age group and twenty-six in the 2—5 age group. Fees are paid by the parents on a modified A.M.C. scale, the minimum being £6/8d. and the maximum £3/17/6d. per week.

76% of the children in attendance came from homes where the mother is the sole support of the household. Where the scale assessment causes hardship the Assessment Sub-Committee reviews cases and varies the charges as necessary.

The circumstances of the families whose children were attending at 31/12/61, giving reasons for admission, are shown in the following table :—

Mother sole support of child	...	...	29
Both parents working	...	...	5
Compassionate cases	...	...	4

It was necessary at various times during the year to provide transport for children. Many of the mothers undoubtedly gain in their knowledge of child care through the daily contact with the staff at the nursery.

Infectious Diseases.

There were 7 cases of sonné dysentery, 14 of measles and 3 of rubella during the year.

Students.

Four students entered for the N.N.E.B. Examination all of whom were successful.

Vaccinations and Immunisations.

The following vaccinations and immunisations were carried out during the year :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	8
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	12
Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus	...	...	...	10
Total				30

The following table shows the average attendances, the number of admissions and the number of discharges during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 :—

	Age	1959	1960	1961
Average Attendances (Daily)		60 places	60 places	60 places
	0-2	13	9.7	9.3
	2-5	20.8	20.9	21.1
Admissions		33.8	30.6	30.4
	0-2	34	51	38
	2-5	51	43	43
Discharges		85	94	81
	0-2	32	38	30
	2-5	72	46	54

The children at Raeburn Road Nursery and Montrose Day Nursery have continued to receive dental inspection and treatment during the year.

Residential accommodation (other than Mother and Baby Homes) provided for expectant or nursing mothers and for young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act.

Arrangements made by the Local Authority in view of the recommendations contained in Circular 2866 in relation to illegitimate children have continued throughout the years since the 5th July, 1948. The Local Authority makes a contribution of £500 per annum towards the expenses incurred by the St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. That Association provides a Moral Welfare Worker who investigates cases referred to her, advises the patients and arranges accommodation as necessary. All cases coming to the notice of the officers of the Public Health Department are referred to the Worker and the contributions made by the Council to the expenses of the Association includes a proportion towards the expenses incurred in accommodating unmarried mothers in Homes, arrangements for which are made by the Welfare Worker.

Where expectant mothers are in need of temporary accommodation under the National Assistance Act they are admitted to the Social Welfare Institution at Heathfields, Woodbridge Road East, which is under the control of the Welfare Services Committee. The Health Committee contributes towards the expenses incurred in accommodating an expectant mother during the last six weeks of pregnancy and arrangements are made with the Hospital Management Committee for the mothers to be admitted to maternity accommodation for their confinements.

CHANTRY ESTATE NEW CLINIC PREMISES

When the Chantry Estate started to expand some four or five years ago, the Health Committee gave consideration to the provision of clinic facilities in this new community. With an estate such as Chantry, situated on the perimeter of the County Borough, and with specific access to and from the town, it was necessary to consider providing within the estate full local health facilities. The main shopping area on Hawthorn Drive consists of shops on three sides of a square and the Committee adapted two shops on the south corner for temporary clinic facilities. Those premises were opened in February, 1955, and provided good temporary arrangements for the provision of minimum facilities. The growth of the estate however, placed demands upon those premises which were beyond their capacity, and consequently provision was made in the estimates for the establishment of a permanent clinic.

In December, 1959, projects included in capital estimate schemes were reviewed by the Minister of Health, and authority to proceed with the erection of a permanent building was obtained.

At that time, the number of births on the Chantry Estate averaged 230 per year, the child population in 0—5 age group was approximately 1,620 and in the 5—15 age group 1,880.

The new premises are situated on the south side of Hawthorn Drive, opposite Redwing Close, on a site which will ultimately be developed to comprise the clinic, a branch library and a community centre. The area occupied by the clinic is .735 acres. The site was a filled one and it was desirable therefore, from the standpoint of economy in construction, for the weight of the building to be kept as low as possible. For this reason, and having regard to the need to complete the project in the shortest possible time, a non-traditional form of construction was chosen. Factory constructed buildings of the type used are classed as permanent structures and compare favourably in capital cost and subsequent upkeep with buildings erected in accordance with traditional methods. The type of foundation decided upon was a 6" reinforced concrete slab with a reinforced concrete perimeter beam supported on short bored mass concrete piles. The super-structure consisted of a prefabricated system of timber construction, and the flat roof is covered in 3-ply bituminous felt, with granite chippings.

The work was commenced in October, 1960, the contract was completed in June, 1961, and the clinic commenced to operate in September, 1961. The area of the building is 6,980 sq. ft. The cost at tender stage was 82/- a square foot. The total building costs amounted to £30,455, and the equipment cost £2,700.

In addition to the school clinic, dental clinic and infant welfare/ante-natal wings, accommodation is provided for chiropody, speech therapy, orthoptics, a play group and mothercraft teaching. Each of the main wings opens off a central waiting hall, divided by a partition which can be opened to provide a lecture room, if necessary. The building is heated by oil-firing and there are adequate pram shed and car-parking facilities. A plan of the lay-out is included in this Report.

At December, 1961, there were approximately 2,708 houses on the estate, including 165 in private ownership, and a population of about 9,500. Ultimately the number of houses on this estate will number 4,000, including 1,060 in private ownership, and the overall population will be approximately 14,000.

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.

Staff

Obstetric Flying Squad

Part II Training School

Unmarried Mothers

Midwives in Practice

Medical Aid

Family Planning

Deliveries attended by Midwives

Statistics

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Staff :

- 1 Medical Supervisor.
- 1 Non-Medical Supervisor.
- 17 Midwives (6 approved Teaching Midwives).
- 12 Pupil Midwives.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service continued to run smoothly during the year under review.

In 1961 there were 1,056 home confinements and 951 mothers delivered in institutions were subsequently cared for at home by the midwives (domiciliary care is extended to all mothers in the Borough until the 28th day).

Obstetric Flying Squad. During the year under review the Obstetric Flying Squad was called out on 11 occasions, as compared with 5 in 1960.

The Disposable Giving Sets and Dextraven issued to midwives for emergency use by the General Practitioners, were used on two occasions.

Ipswich Second Period Training School. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining candidates for the Training School.

In Health Education, more use was made of film strips. Mothercraft classes were undertaken by all the midwives in addition to Relaxation Classes. Group Educational Classes were again undertaken and included talks to members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and First-Aid workers at local Engineering Works.

Unmarried Mothers. As in previous years, the Supervisor of Midwives personally visited each known such mother and maintained close co-operation with the Moral Welfare Worker and the Children's Officer.

Midwives in Practice.

Number of midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority :—

(a) Midwives in Institutions employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, 1946	...	...	...	29
(b) Domiciliary midwives in private practice	...	...	...	—
(c) Domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Authority :—				
Non-medical supervisors	...	...	...	1
Midwives	...	...	...	17
				47
				—

Medical Aid under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1951.

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a midwife :—

(a) For domiciliary cases :—					
(i) Where the medical practitioners had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Others	...	...	...	...	1
					3
					—

During 1960, medical aid was summoned in 8 domiciliary cases.

Family Planning Clinics.

Weekly sessions are held at Allington Clinic on Thursday mornings. Advice is also given at Whitton, Gainsborough and Chantry Clinics by arrangement. Patients in the County Borough are not charged for consultation, but have to purchase appliances as necessary. Appliances may be issued free of charge where the financial circumstances of the patient are such as to cause hardship. Details of attendances were as follows :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
(a) Number of women attending	215	253	240	233	178
(b) Number of attendances during the year	402	464	451	403	328

Comments on following Tables.

“*Medical Aids sent during labour.*” These figures refer only to cases in which assistance from a doctor is sought before the birth is completed and does not include perineal repairs or attendance on the newborn child, etc.

“*Patient sent into Hospital during labour.*” These figures refer to cases which had arranged for domiciliary confinement, but in which an emergency arose during labour necessitating hospitalisation.

“*Booked Obstetrician Cases.*” Includes all those in which the patient had arranged for maternity services with her own practitioner, whether or not the practitioner elected to be present at the time of the confinement.

TABLE I.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area during the Year.							
	Domiciliary Cases.						Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.		Totals (6)		
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)			
(1)	—	7	492	557	1,056	(7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority						—	
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations—							
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	1,750	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	1	—	1	—	
TOTALS	—	7	493	557	1,057	1,750	

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day—117.

TABLE II.

	1959						1960						1961					
	Midwives cases		Maternity nurse cases		Totals	Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)		Totals	Doctor (Not booked)		Doctor (Booked)		Totals			
	Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.		Primi-para.	Multi-para.	Primi-para.	Multi-para.		Primi-para.	Multi-para.						
LIVE BIRTHS	1	41	179	847	1068	—	12	206	893	1,111	1	6	213	858	1078			
No. of Cases	—	—	13	6	19	—	—	11	5	16	—	—	9	6	15			
Delivery by forceps	—	1	1	9	11	—	—	2	6	8	—	—	—	2	2			
Breech	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—			
Medical Aid called in during labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Prematures:	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	2	5	7	—	—	—	4	4			
Sent to Hospital	—	3	9	22	34	—	1	13	28	42	—	1	8	33	43			
Retained at home	—	1	8	14	23	—	—	12	27	39	—	—	13	17	30			
Patient sent to hospital during labour	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	2	2			
Deaths of infants retained at home (within 14 days)	—	—	123	358	481	—	—	139	358	497	—	—	150	339	489			
Obstetrician booked and present	—	—	3	9	13	—	—	4	8	12	—	—	2	16	18			
STILLBIRTHS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
No. of cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Delivery by forceps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Breech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Medical Aid called in during labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Patient sent to hospital during labour	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	1	9	10			
Macerated foetus	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	4			
Obstetrician booked and present	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	3			

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.

Staff

In-Service Training

Health Education

Training of Students

Play Therapy

Statistics

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Staff.

At the end of the year the establishment remained at :—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 17⁵/₁₁ Health Visitors (including 4 Centre Superintendents).

The Staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor.
- 1 Senior Health Visitor.
- 3 Centre Superintendents.
- 10 Health Visitors (8 full-time, 2 part-time).
- 7 Clinic Nurses (1 full-time, 6 part-time).

One student awarded a bursary in October, 1960, commenced as a full-time health visitor in August, 1961.

In-Service Training.

The superintendent health visitor attended a refresher course arranged by the Women Public Health Officers' Association in July. The superintendent health visitor and three health visitors attended a course arranged by the Department of Child and Family Psychiatry.

Health Education.

Invitations were received during the year for the health visitors to speak to various organisations, *e.g.* Young Wives' Groups, Parent/Teacher Associations, St. John Ambulance Cadets, Townswomen's Guilds. These were all accepted.

A course of talks on Elementary Hygiene was given in White House Infants' School in September, and it is hoped to continue them each term. Talks were also given to the senior girls at Beacon Hill Special School. These were given each week and fall under the general heading of "Homemaking" and cover subjects suitable for the girls and pertaining to personal health and hygiene, and health and hygiene in the home.

Talks were also given to the senior girls at Nacton Road Secondary Modern School and Priory Heath Secondary Modern School.

A new venture was started in April in the form of a Mothers' Club, which has met each month in the evening at 9 Lower Brook Street. The members of this group are all mothers with their first baby and the majority of members are recruited from those who attended mothercraft classes during the ante-natal period.

Training of Students.

A Public Health Nurse from Greece spent three weeks in Ipswich making visits of observation to the various sections of the department and other services. Practical study was arranged for a student health visitor from Battersea College of Technology.

The student nurses from the Ipswich Joint Hospitals Training School accompanied the health visitors on practical training visits.

Play Therapy.

With the appointment of a full-time play therapist, who commenced on the 2nd October, the number of play groups increased during the year. Groups were started at Chantry and Gainsborough infant welfare centres and two extra groups commenced at Whitton and Allington centres. Discussion groups for the mothers whose children attend the play centres were arranged at each clinic.

Liaison.

Liaison has been maintained between general practitioners and individual health visitors.

Paediatric ward rounds are attended monthly by the health visitors at Heath Road Wing.

Close contact is maintained with the Consultant and Sister of the V.D. Clinic and with the staff at the Chest Clinic.

A senior health visitor attends the weekly case conference at St. Clement's Hospital.

One health visitor has spent two days each week at the Child and Family Psychiatry Department.

Co-operation with the staff of the Children's Department, Welfare Services Department, Probation Officer, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, Old People's Welfare Committee and other social workers has continued throughout the year.

The following statistics show the work done by the service during the year :—

Visits by Health Visitors :—

	Children		*Miscellaneous	Total effective visits	Ineffective visits 'No-one at home'	Total All Visits
	—1	1—5				
1949	12,792	11,666	1,131	25,589	7,260	32,849
1950	13,804	15,450	2,198	31,452	7,596	39,048
1951	11,770	14,257	1,256	27,283	5,735	33,018
1952	11,742	12,648	1,740	26,130	4,181	30,311
1953	12,342	12,534	2,679	27,555	4,319	31,874
1954	12,086	11,242	2,039	25,367	3,855	29,222
1955	10,542	11,769	2,724	25,035	3,500	28,535
1956	10,737	12,803	4,565	28,105	4,059	32,164
1957	8,621	9,445	2,424	20,490	2,691	23,181
1958	8,689	9,194	1,559	19,442	3,164	22,606
1959	9,384	12,401	2,168	23,953	5,111	29,064
1960	11,742	15,750	3,651	31,143	5,641	36,784
1961	11,365	15,277	3,468	30,110	5,222	35,332

**Miscellaneous Visits, 1961 :—*

Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	607
T.B. cases	...	...	...	232
Old persons	...	...	...	584
School children	...	...	...	693
Specials	...	...	...	1,311
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	41
Total				3,468

SECTION 25.—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Staff

Cases treated and visits paid

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment of this service at the 31st December, 1961, was 1 Superintendent and staff equivalent to 22 full-time district nurses. The staff employed at the end of the year was as follows :

Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1
S.R.N. (females) (full-time)			...	...	11
S.R.N. (males) (full-time)			...	...	5
S.E.A.N. (females) (full-time)			...	...	1
S.E.A.N. (males) (full-time)			...	...	1

and part-time female staff.

The figures given on the following pages in relation to cases and visits show that, although there is a small decrease (197) in the number of cases being dealt with, there is an increase (3,217) in the number of visits as compared with 1960.

The decrease in the number of patients is partially due to a smaller number of infectious cases and fewer cases of tuberculosis being dealt with. The increase in visits is due to the increase in injections, particularly of steroids, and the fact that an increasing number of patients require care for longer periods.



Number of Cases treated and visits paid by the Home Nurses.

Year.	Total Nurses (Equiv. whole- time).	Male Nurses	Cases Attended.	Visits.
1948 (July-Dec.)	5	--	465	10,176
1949	14 2 3	3	1,377	36,099
1950	16	4	1,635	38,606
1951	17	5	1,738	41,663
1952	17	5	1,798	45,688
1953	18	6	2,033	49,816
1954	18	6	2,231	52,557
1955	18	5	2,116	51,803
1956	18	5	2,014	47,033
1957	18	5	1,862	50,599
1958	19	5	1,928	51,178
1959	18.5	5	2,105	51,831
1960	18.6	6	2,052	53,704
1961	19.8	6	1,855	56,921

	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,528	46,473
Surgical	230	8,111
Infectious Diseases	4	61
Tuberculosis	23	1,682
Maternal complications	28	194
Others	42	400
TOTALS	1,855	56,921

	Cases.	Visits paid.
No. of patients who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1091	39,909
No. of children who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	110	770
No. of patients who had more than 24 visits during the year	498	48,189

The following table will show the extent to which the Service was used month by month throughout the year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
New Cases treated monthly	166	150	113	121	133	128	115	114	106	114	147	135	1,542
From previous month	313	322	328	320	345	348	352	349	364	375	381	388	4,185
Discharged	112	102	87	70	95	91	90	69	67	79	98	92	1,052
Died	23	18	14	16	22	16	14	14	11	15	18	21	202
Hospital	22	24	20	10	13	17	14	16	17	14	24	25	216
Remaining under treatment	322	328	320	345	348	352	349	364	375	381	388	385	4,257
Number of visits paid	4,906	4,376	4,708	4,387	4,706	4,617	4,709	4,788	4,563	4,923	5,176	5,062	56,921

SECTION 26.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination and Immunisation Scheme

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against Smallpox

International Certificates

Statistics

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The immunisation scheme agreed in 1959 has continued to work well and reasonable success has been achieved in our effort to immunise all young children, in spite of a halt to routine immunisation for three months necessitated by an outbreak of Poliomyelitis.

The rare occurrence of Smallpox in this country has, in recent years, made parents feel that their children are secure against this disease without vaccination. Our efforts to vaccinate young children are, on the whole, meeting with success and the number of vaccinations done in the 0—4 year group is about the same as last year. The total vaccinations are above last year's figures. This is largely accounted for by the increasing number of older school children requiring vaccination for journeys abroad.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

As mentioned in my opening comments in last year's Annual Report, an outbreak of Poliomyelitis occurred in the first half of the year. As a result, a great demand for vaccination occurred and efforts were made to vaccinate the whole population under forty.

Daily clinics were held at which anyone could attend and in addition, a mobile vaccination unit was provided by one of the pharmaceutical firms so that an open clinic could be held on the Cornhill. This unit remained with us for eleven days. Its success was striking. Members of the public could see that no lengthy wait would be necessary, and were anxious to accept vaccination.

By the middle of June, we had given at least one dose of vaccine to 90% of the population under forty. Second injections were given within a few weeks.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age Groups.	Primary Vaccinations.		Re-vaccinations.	
	By GPs	By L.A.	By GPs	By L.A.
Under 1 year ...	313	44	—	—
1-4 years ...	125	223	7	3
5-14 years ...	34	5	35	5
15 years or over ...	141	9	187	22
Totals ...	613	281	229	30
	894		259	

International Certificates of Vaccination.

562 certificates requiring the signature of the doctor authenticated were dealt with during 1961 as compared with 492 in 1960.

	LOCAL AUTHORITY CLINICS.							Total L.A. Clinics.	Medical Practitioners.
	Elm Street.	Gainsborough.	Whitton.	Allington House.	Maidenhail.	Rushmere.	Chantry.		
Diphtheria Immunisation									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	1
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	2	—	9	6	—	—	21	38	81
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	3	—	—	2	2	2	15	24	59
Whooping Cough only									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combined injection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	201	140	157	119	35	44	184	880	724
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	104	38	30	67	22	27	95	383	217
Combined injection against Diphtheria and Tetanus									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	29	4	29	7	2	4	18	93	15
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	53	—	37	15	8	2	11	126	13
Tetanus Immunisation									
Primary—0 to 15 years of age ...	61	148	203	45	3	10	86	556	97
Secondary or Re-inforcing injection ...	26	4	17	13	—	—	8.5	145	21
Total immunised against Diphtheria ...	392	182	270	216	69	79	344	1,552	1,113
Total immunised against Whooping Cough ...	308	178	187	188	59	73	295	1,288	1,003
Total immunised against Tetanus ...	474	334	473	266	70	87	479	2,183	1,087

SECTION 27.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Staff

Radio Telephones

Comments on Statistics

Statistics

Hospital Car Service

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Staff.

In the Annual Report for 1960 I reported in some detail on the demands made on the ambulance service and indicated that the Ambulance Sub-Committee had decided to provide in the estimates for 1961 for an additional vehicle and two men. The reduction of the working week from 44 to 42 hours in January, 1961, meant that with a staff of 16 driver/attendants 32 hours a week of the additional time provided was absorbed by this variation. The additional vehicle came into use in July, and the two men were recruited in September. At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Ambulance Officer, 1 senior driver, 18 driver/attendants and 1 mechanic.

Radio Telephones.

During the year the radio telephone equipment which had been in use for nine years, was renewed, and the opportunity was taken to adapt the installation to meet the requirements of the General Post Office in relation to wave-lengths.

General.

The figures in the following tables show that the demands on the service were approximately the same as in the previous year, 27,060 patients were carried by the directly provided service which ran 140,116 miles, giving a figure of miles per patient of 5.17. The total number of patients carried by the service as a whole (including the Hospital Car Service) was 31,893, as compared with 31,490 in the previous year. The evening clinics and the establishment of a geriatric out-patient clinic probably accounted for the majority of this increase.

Patients carried

	1961	1960	1959	1958
Ambulances ...	9,936	9,201	8,962	8,951
Car and dual-purpose Vehicles ...	17,124	18,008	17,264	16,077
Totals	27,060	27,209	26,226	25,028

Other services including midwives and/or equipment ...	1961	1960	1959	1958
	281	346	380	415

Miles run by each of the ambulances during the year.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total '60
APV. 600	1,725	1,192	1,042	57	152	30	919	1,602	1,572	1,853	2,157	1,578	13,879	21,025
APV. 816	1,817	1,991	1,430	1,911	1,727	2,146	1,367	1,273	1,085	1,316	1,256	1,321	18,640	20,102
BPV. 196	561	1,059	1,260	1,042	1,166	579	221	735	361	587	862	665	9,098	11,355
GPV. 425	1,068	643	1,761	1,919	2,076	1,725	1,498	1,273	952	1,154	1,215	971	16,255	12,478
KPV. 670	903	566	1,495	1,481	1,507	1,809	1,402	1,456	1,430	1,364	1,067	1,308	15,788	7,909
xNDX. 920	—	—	—	—	—	—	919	729	181	549	275	589	3,242	—
Totals ...	6,074	5,451	6,988	6,410	6,628	6,289	6,326	7,068	5,581	6,823	6,832	6,432	76,902	76,846

Miles run by sitting-case car and dual-purpose vehicles.

Regd. No.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1960
CPV. 378	1,473	1,374	1,237	1,230	1,453	1,594	969	1,431	1,386	1,660	1,656	1,220	16,683	17,364
Dual-purpose veh. EPV. 728	2,027	1,977	2,064	1,640	2,146	1,809	1,877	1,884	1,905	2,100	1,896	1,803	23,128	22,631
*FPV. 584	1,713	1,667	2,161	1,503	2,483	2,176	2,588	1,808	2,183	1,706	973	—	20,961	24,983
Sitting case car xODX 526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	1,438	2,442	—
Sitting case car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5,213	5,018	5,462	4,373	6,082	5,579	5,434	5,123	5,474	5,466	5,529	4,461	63,214	64,978

*Withdrawn from service

xFirst time in service

Hospital Car Service.

The demands made in respect of this service are reflected in the table below.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Total 1960
Journeys	106	117	104	136	166	174	191	151	207	219	267	171	2009	1924
Patients	428	378	308	276	334	331	379	279	340	415	451	362	4281	4833
Miles	1391	1343	1066	1149	1426	1538	1485	1175	1383	1549	1840	1286	16631	16905
Cost	£40.15.7	£39.16.7	£32.4.10	£30.9.8	£46.8.2	£41.7.6	£39.1.4	£31.5.4	£36.14.6	£46.8.0	£50.12.0	£35.17.3	£471.0.9	£477.7.10

SECTION 28.—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

B.C.G.

Examination of Contacts

Employment of Tuberculous Patients

Care and After-Care

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

Recuperative Holidays

Notification of Tuberculosis

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Chiropody

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children aged 13 years and over. The preliminary skin test was carried out on 703 children and produced a negative result in 599 cases, 586 of whom were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Control of Tuberculosis—Examination of Contacts.

The details of the Contact Examination carried out in 1961 are as follows :—

No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all types)	...	42
No. of new contacts examined or in process of examination	... ..	203
No. of contacts per case	... ..	4.83
No. of male contacts per case	... ..	1.17
No. of female contacts per case	... ..	1.33
No. of child contacts per case	... ..	2.33

New Contact Examinations.

Males	Females	Children	Total
49	56	98	203

No. of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis in Contacts

Males	Females	Children	Total
—	—	—	—

Percentage of new cases amongst new contacts—Nil.

Employment of Tuberculous Patients.

Wherever possible, patients are persuaded to return to their previous employment after completing treatment. In the great majority this is suitable and employers have been very helpful and co-operative. The large firms with a work's medical officer are particularly helpful. In some cases, however, the patient's physical capacity for work is permanently reduced and there are no sheltered occupations available for these "respiratory cripples."

Care and After-Care.

- (i) Free Milk—at end of 1961 two patients were in receipt of free milk.
- (ii) The provision of appliances, beds and/or bedding on loan at appropriate monthly charges where the income is above the free scale continued throughout the year, and the following items were loaned during the year :—

Walking Frame	...	1	Bedsteads	...	5
Blankets	...	3	Tripod Walking Sticks		8
Sheets	...	4	Quadruped Walking Sticks		1
Hoists	...	6	Pillows	...	4
Hoist Slings	...	7	Pillow Cases	...	3
Mattresses	...	5			

- (iii) £50 is paid annually to the local Voluntary After-Care Committee.
- (iv) Leaflets prepared by the Chest and Heart Association are distributed through the medium of the Chest Clinic and by the health visitors.
- (v) Patients are supplied with disinfectant on the advice of the Chest Physician.
- (vi) A supply of sputum flasks is available for issue to patients requiring them on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

Nursing equipment and apparatus is provided through the St. John Ambulance Association (local Comforts Depot). An annual contribution is made by the local health authority to the depot. The householder is normally expected to collect and return any articles borrowed.

The types of equipment available from the loan depot are as follows :—

Basins (dishes), enamelled, kidney shape.	Urinals, male and female.
Bed cradle, rests, etc.	Mugs, sputum.
Bottles, rubber, hot water.	Cans, douche.
Bowls, enamelled iron, round shape.	Kettles, steam.
Funnels, tubing, etc. (for bladder wash outs).	Commodes.
Jug, enamelled iron, 1 quart size.	Sandbags.
Sheets, rubber, waterproof.	Crutches.
Sterilizers (fish kettles).	Chairs, wheeled.

Recuperative Holidays.

Two patients were sent for a recuperative holiday.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909:—

Year.	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			All Forms		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
Average 1941-1950	52.4	39.2	91.6	14.1	13.0	27.1	66.5	52.2	118.7
1946	54	39	93	14	10	24	68	49	117
1947	51	36	87	8	10	18	59	46	105
1948	48	27	75	11	9	20	59	36	95
1949	42	31	73	11	8	19	53	39	92
1950	79	42	121	6	10	16	85	52	137
1951	93	60	153	13	17	30	106	77	183
1952	80	54	134	8	15	23	88	69	157
1953	49	38	87	6	6	12	55	44	99
1954	38	35	73	4	10	14	42	45	87
1955	36	18	54	2	2	4	38	20	58
1956	34	16	50	5	13	18	39	29	68
1957	25	11	36	3	5	8	28	16	44
1958	37	18	55	9	3	12	46	21	67
1959	22	12	34	5	5	10	27	17	44
1960	38	10	48	3	4	7	41	14	55
1961	19	15	34	2	2	4	21	17	38

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Age.	Pulmonary			All other forms			Total 1961			Total 1960
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Persons
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15—20	2	2	4	—	1	1	2	3	5	1
20—25	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	3	4	3
25—35	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4	11
35—45	2	3	5	1	—	1	3	3	6	11
45—55	6	1	7	—	—	—	6	1	7	10
55—65	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9	8
65 & over	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	3	3	7
Total ...	19	15	34	2	2	4	21	17	38	55

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1841—1850	...	3.57	0.35
1851—1860	...	2.91	0.47
1861—1870	...	2.83	0.44
1871—1880	...	2.57	0.47
1881—1890	...	2.07	0.60
1891—1900	...	1.74	0.42
1901—1910	..	1.45	0.36
1911—1920	...	1.20	0.31
1921—1930	..	0.83	0.15
1931—1940	...	0.58	0.11
1941—1950	...	0.38	0.06
1951—1960	...	0.10	0.02
1961	...	0.05	0.01

THE PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee continues to hold regular meetings to consider families who are failing to provide adequate care for their children. Good liaison exists between the different agencies. Problems are being dealt with at an earlier phase and the standard of care even in the most inadequate appears to be improving.

The Council make an annual contribution towards expenses incurred in providing an N.S.P.C.C. Social Worker.

CHIROPODY

The Annual Report for 1960 gave broad details of the chiropody scheme and indicated that the service commenced at the Public Health Department in Elm Street on the 26th September, 1960.

During 1961 the transfer of ambulant cases from the Old People's Welfare Committee continued, and a number of new cases were referred by General Practitioners and other sources.

At the 30th June, 1961, an average of 9 sessions a week were being used at Elm Street, Allington Branch Clinic, Heathfields, Burlington Road and Congreve Road Old People's Homes.

A second part-time chiropodist commenced duty on the 24th April, 1961, and at the end of the year the service was running on an average of 13 sessions a week.

In addition to the sessions mentioned, the service started to operate at the branch clinics as follows :—

Allington House, Woodbridge Road	...	29. 6.1961
Gainsborough	... ..	6.11.1961
Whitton		8.12.1961

No charge is made to persons in receipt of National Assistance; others pay 2/- per attendance.

Domiciliary cases are referred to the Old People's Welfare Committee who provide this service on an agency basis. The cost is reimbursed.

The figures given in the following table will indicate the use made of the service during the year :—

	No. of sessions held	Total Attendances	No. of Individual patients attending
March Quarter	... 36	194	114
June Quarter	... 71	392	193
September Quarter	... 106	604	283
December Quarter	... 140	785	382
	353	1,975	

Number of individual patients registered at the end of 1961—454.

SECTION 29.—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Staff

Free Help

Review of Cases

Supervision

Washing Service

Statistics

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(a) General.

The establishment of the domestic help service was varied on a number of occasions during the year. The following table shows the establishment in whole-time equivalent helps and the number of hours a week :—

1. 1.61	62	*2,728
1. 4.61	65	2,730
1. 8.61	68	2,856
25. 9.61	71	2,982

*Although the establishment of whole-time helps remained the same, this figure was reduced to 2,604 hours on a reduction in the working week from 44 to 42 hours from the 1st January, 1961.

As with the ambulance service, the Health Department has no control over the number of requests made for the services of domestic helps which come mainly from General Practitioners and hospitals. The demand continued to increase throughout the year. As in previous years the time available to the service has been depleted by the need to increase help to existing cases as their physical condition deteriorates.

(b) Cases in receipt of National Assistance—Free Help.

Consideration was given to charges to those persons in receipt of National Assistance. At the beginning of the year 243 cases (representing 1,342 hours of help a week) were in receipt of National Assistance and paid amounts varying from 2d. to 4d. an hour. At the same time it was noted that there were a number of old age pensioners whose circumstances were no different from those in receipt of National Assistance, who for personal reasons, although obviously entitled to receive an allowance, would not apply to the National Assistance Board. The Council decided that from the 3rd April, 1961, all cases in receipt of National Assistance Benefit should be given free service, and that other appropriate cases should be referred to the Assessment Sub-Committee. A review of the cases concerned was undertaken and it was found that 45 needed special consideration in accordance with the decision outlined above.

At the end of the year 356 cases were receiving home help as a free service.

(c) Review of cases in receipt of help.

As a consequence of overspending the allowance made in the estimates, a review of cases was undertaken in June and July, 1961.

This revealed that, apart from the reduction in the working week, which had been reinstated in the terms of hours available as from the 1st April, 1961, some reasons for this overspending were as follows :—

- (i) an increase in the number of bookings for home confinements, more particularly towards the middle of the year (monthly average of these cases having risen from 17.5 to 29.5);
- (ii) a deterioration in the condition of a number of old persons in receipt of help which necessitated increasing the amount of help allocated to them;
- (iii) the fact that when old persons are discharged from the Geriatric Unit after short periods of rehabilitation, they require home help on their return home (28 such cases in the first 6 months of 1961);
- (iv) a number of chronic sick and handicapped persons were, with the aid of special beds, hoists, etc. being cared for at home for longer periods;
- (v) the effect of providing a free service as mentioned above, to those persons in receipt of or entitled to National Assistance, had caused some increase in the requests for help from persons in this category.

The review showed that in no case was help being provided in excess of that needed, and in addition to those requiring additional help immediately (some 25%) a further group of cases showed deterioration to be such that additional help would be required in the near future.

(d) **Supervision of the Service.**

In December, 1961, it was again necessary to report that as from the middle of September there had been a continuous over-spending of the weekly hours provided, averaging some 80 hours a week over a period of 10 weeks. The average weekly case-load had risen from 347 in 1959, to 500 in the later months of 1961. This increase in the number of cases and in the staff to be supervised meant a considerable increase in the amount of organising, recording and routine work. The amount of time spent on allocating work, interviewing and undertaking the essential preliminary visits had restricted the time available for routine visiting.

The introduction of a free service made it essential to undertake routine visiting to those cases in which no payment was being made. In addition to the need to increase the establishment of home helps it was recommended that an assistant organiser should be appointed to help with the routine administration and to undertake systematic visiting.

(e) Assessment Sub-Committee.

The Assessment Sub-Committee met monthly to review cases of hardship and to deal with requests for the provision of help at reduced charges.

(f) Domestic Help Club.

The Club continued to have monthly meetings which were well attended, when activities of an instructional and social nature were undertaken.

(g) Washing Service.

The washing service continued to function, and details are given in the following table :—

Statement of cases dealt with :

		1959	1960	1961
Number of cases dealt with	...	14	10	15
Number of days machine operated		88	43	59
Number of articles washed	...	2,684	1,248	2,157
Number of hours of duty by helper		238½	128½	183½

(h) Statistics.

An analysis of the hours of help provided during the year, taken as a weekly figure, produce a total of 2,657 as compared with 2,307 during 1960. The percentage of hours given to old persons was 73 as compared with 68.9 in 1960.

The figures for the service are set out under their separate headings in the table at the end of this section.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Monthly statement of cases receiving help and hours of attendance during 1961.

	No. of Cases receiving help at beginning of period. (1)				No. of New Cases during period. (2)				No. of Cases terminated during period. (3)				No. of Cases receiving help at end of period. (4)				No. of Visits undertaken by organiser. (5)	No. of hours of duty performed by helpers. (6)				No. Employed (Full and Part time) (7)
	M		T		M		T		M		T		M		T			M	OA	O	T	
	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O	OA	O						
JANUARY (4 wks)	4	359	60	423	16	31	22	69	13	6	3	22	7	384	79	470	144	553	7250	2569	10372	142
FEBRUARY (4 ")	7	384	79	470	21	31	8	60	19	13	9	41	9	402	78	489	158	1027	7252	2089	10368	143
MARCH (5 ")	9	402	78	489	19	21	7	47	27	20	9	56	1	403	76	480	163	1169	9321	2495	12985	148
APRIL (4 ")	1	403	76	480	20	23	5	48	17	23	5	45	4	403	76	483	147	975	7509	1933	10417	150
MAY (4 ")	4	403	76	483	20	15	9	44	17	7	9	33	7	411	76	494	122	919	7450	2014	10383	150
JUNE (5 ")	7	411	76	494	27	31	15	73	25	12	13	50	9	430	78	517	124	1375	9690	2582	13647	147
JULY (4 ")	9	430	78	517	15	21	7	43	20	13	10	43	4	438	75	517	121	891	7843	1931	10665	147
AUGUST (5 ")	4	438	75	517	16	12	5	33	13	14	8	35	7	436	72	523	140	867	7916	1815	10598	120
SEPTEMBER (4 ")	7	436	72	515	14	24	5	43	15	13	7	35	6	447	70	525	126	919	8442	1834	11195	152
OCTOBER (4 ")	6	447	70	523	15	29	7	51	12	8	5	25	9	468	72	549	123	772	8813	2045	11630	159
NOVEMBER (4 ")	9	468	72	549	11	24	6	41	14	12	5	31	3	476	71	550	133	712	9086	2251	12049	166
DECEMBER (5 ")	3	476	71	550	16	23	13	52	17	13	11	41	2	486	73	561	122	835	10487	2527	13849	168
TOTALS																	1,623	11,014	101059	26,085	138158	—

M—Maternity Case confined at home.

OA—Old Age.

O—All other cases.

T—Total.

SECTION 51.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Administration

Staff

Training of Health Workers

Duties delegated to Voluntary Association

Co-ordination

Prevention, Care and After-Care

Short Term Care

Mental Health Act, 1959

Statistics

Facilities for Occupation and Training

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Details of administration, together with statistics and other points of interest are as follows :—

1. Administration.

The Mental Health Service is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of seven members of the Council and two members who are co-opted because of their interest in mental health problems. Five meetings are held in the year.

2. Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.

(a) *Medical :*

The medical examination of the mentally subnormal and severely sub-normal is carried out by the medical staff of the Department. The Medical Officer of Health, his Deputy, and certain Assistant Medical Officers are on the panel of approved practitioners as provided for in the Act. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in association with the Mental Health Officer undertakes visits to certain cases.

(b) *Social :*

(i) *Local Authority :*

1. The Mental Health Officer (female) who is also a Mental Welfare Officer under the Act.
2. Two Mental Welfare Officers (male).
3. Three part-time Mental Welfare Officers (male) who share duties after office hours and at weekends and Bank Holidays with 1 and 2 above.
4. The Supervisor (female) of Heathside Training Centre for ineducable children.
5. Seven Assistant Supervisors (6 female and 1 male) of Heathside Training Centre. All are unqualified. With the opening of the extension to the Heathside Training Centre (mentioned later in this Report) the Supervisor of the adult male workshop and the Home Teacher/Supervisor of the handieraft classes for females, were transferred to the direct employment of the Corporation from the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association.

(ii) *Ipswich Mental Welfare Association :*

1. The Secretary of the Association, who is also the officer described in 2(b) (i) 1 above.

2. The Assistant Secretary of the Association (female). The Assistant Secretary who is due to retire in May, 1962, continues to undertake work as a social worker in mental welfare as an employee of the Mental Welfare Association. It is intended that the post shall be transferred to the establishment of the Mental Health Section of the Health Department when she retires.

3. **Training of Mental Health Workers.**

The newly appointed Mental Welfare Officer is being given in-service training following his appointment in November, 1961. He has also attended a two weeks' residential course for mental welfare officers. Student nurses, trainee health visitors and various other students have visited the Mental Health Section during the year as part of their training.

4. **Duties Delegated to Voluntary Association.**

As a result of the transfer of functions from the Mental Welfare Association to the Mental Health Section of the Health Department mentioned above, the work of the Association decreased as compared with the notes made in the Annual Report for 1960. The Association still provides the services of the Assistant Secretary and arranges parties and outings for the trainees at Heathside.

The Mental Welfare Association was reconstituted and will continue from its voluntary funds to make monetary grants to necessitous cases—a facility which the local authority is unable to provide, and without which some cases of hardship would go unrelieved. The funds of the Association will continue to come from donations and subscriptions from private persons and from a grant which is made by the Ipswich Corporation.

5. **Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.**

- (a) *The mentally sub-normal and severely sub-normal :*
Supervision of mentally sub-normal patients continues as before. The waiting list for admission of sub-normal patients to hospital continues to give concern. A large number of cases who require urgent admission are still waiting for vacancies. Considerable hardship to families of such cases is relieved only by temporary care, which is arranged by the local authority. Vacancies for permanent care are allocated solely by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. Details given in 8 (b) will show the admissions during the year.

The services of the Regional Consultant in mental sub-normality have been called upon when necessary.

Some temporary short-term care has again been provided in special hospitals. This has been insufficient to meet the requirements, so that some patients have had to be accommodated in private Homes at the expense of the Local Authority. Details are given at 6(b).

(b) *Mental Illness :*

Close co-operation exists between the mental welfare officers and the medical and nursing staff at St. Clement's Hospital.

The Mental Health Officer attends a weekly case conference held at the hospital. Some statistical data relating to psychiatric social work is given in 6(a) and 7 below.

6. **Account of Work undertaken in the Community : Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.**

(a) *Prevention, Care and After Care of Mental Illness :*

Two-hundred-and-seventy-three cases have been investigated during the year. Of these, 203 were admitted to mental hospitals (see 7 below). Of the other cases, 43 were patients referred by the hospitals for after-care and "follow-up" whilst 27 were cases for whom in-patient treatment was not considered necessary. Of these 27, some required no more than original investigation, but most of them were visited regularly for a time until it seemed that they had stabilised sufficiently to require no more outside assistance.

(b) *Short Term Care of the Mentally Defective :*

This year only 9 patients were admitted for temporary care to special hospitals under the provisions of Circular 5/52, and the Local Authority paid for 11 patients to go to privately administered Homes.

7. **Mental Health Act, 1959.**

The following are the admissions to mental hospitals by mental welfare officers during 1961 :—

Form of Admission.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mental Health Act, 1959 :—			
Informal Patients	35	64	99
Section 25 (Observation)	9	13	22
Section 26 (Treatment)	7	5	12
Section 29 (Emergency)	29	32	61
Total	80	114	194
Re-admissions	8	1	9
Total No. of Admissions	88	115	203

The number admitted in 1960 was 184.

The number of patients admitted outside office hours during 1961 was 76; during 1960 this number was 71.

As before, the service maintains a 24-hour cover; at least one Mental Welfare Officer being available at any time. So that they can be contacted easily, either during or outside office hours, a rota of duties is supplied to the Borough Police, St. Clement's Hospital, the Ambulance Station and the general office of the Public Health Department.

8. Mental Health Act, 1959.

(a) *Ascertainment of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients :—*

	Males	Females	Total
Cases notified by Local Education Authority and placed :—			
(a) under Community Care	9	—	9
(b) under Informal Community Care	10	2	12
Notified as leaving special hospitals and placed under Community Care	5	5	10
Notified from other sources and placed :—			
(a) under Community Care	3	—	3
(b) under Informal Community Care	6	6	12
Total No. of cases reported during year :—	33	13	46

(b) *Admissions to Special Hospitals :*

Males	...	...	1
Females	...	...	2
			—
			3
			—

Patients awaiting admission to such hospitals :—

			31.12.60	31.12.61
Males	...	...	27	28
Females	...	...	18	15
			—	—
			45	43
			—	—

(c) *Number of cases under Community Care :*

	Males	Females	Total
Community Care ...	110	87	197
Informal Community Care	107	102	209
	—	—	—
	217	189	406
	—	—	—

(d) *Number of Ipswich Cases in Hospitals (including those on leave) :*

Males	...	...	102
Females	...	...	81
			183

9. Facilities for Occupation and Training.

The extensions to Heathside Training Centre which were mentioned in the Annual Report for 1960 were completed during 1961. The new premises came into operation in September and provide for the following additional groups :—

- (a) a workroom for 20 adult females
- (b) a classroom for low grade adult males
- (c) a workshop for adult males
- (d) an extension to the assembly hall of approximately 350 sq. ft.

This extension permitted the transfer of the men's workshop from premises in Dyke Street which were in poor structural condition and which, until September, 1961, were operated by the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association. The equipment in the room for the low grade adult females provides for the normal handwork activities, and is fitted so that simple cookery and housewifery instruction may be undertaken.

The extensive site of 2.1 acres has been fully developed partly by lawns with irregular shrubberies which provide wind-breaks for the external training areas, and partly as flower beds, rough grass areas for play, an allotment for the adult males to cultivate, a sand-pit, swings, and a climbing frame.

The adult centre provides 47.5 sq. ft. for each trainee. The cost of building the extension amounted to £20,340, and the cost of furniture and equipment, which is in addition to that transferred from the Dyke Street workshop, amounted to £789.

The following tables gives details of the children and adults in attendance at the end of the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Low Grade under 16	11	6	17
Higher Grade under 16	24	12	36
Adult Male Workshop	16	—	16
Adult Female Low Grade	—	12	12
Adult Female Higher Grade (class held twice per week)	—	11	11
Home Training	2	32	34
Totals	53	73	126

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications

Poliomyelitis

Diphtheria

Notifications.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1961 (b) the notification rates per 1,000 living in 1961; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1960 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS										Total	1960 figures	Notifi- cation rates 1961	Remo- vals to Isolatr Hosp.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+		
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	1	19	7	1	1	—	1	—	59	0.27
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	8	4	17	0.15
Encephalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	1	—	—	30	0.21
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	0.04
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	0.04
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.01
Poliomyelitis	—	—	4	5	5	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	24	0.20
Measles	45	115	163	190	175	630	44	5	4	—	1	—	1591	11.70
Whooping Cough	8	3	10	4	5	19	2	1	—	—	—	—	52	0.44
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	18	0.09
Dysentery	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	1	3	—	3	—	319	0.19
Total	57	122	179	204	187	684	57	16	32	5	18	5	1566	—
.....													2188	53

NOTE: The figures given in this Table are the "Corrected" ones and agree with the figures submitted to the Registrar-General as to final diagnosis.

POLIOMYELITIS

On the 4th March, a case of Poliomyelitis was notified, having become ill on the 21st February, being admitted to hospital for investigation on the 1st March. Virus culture revealed Type I Poliomyelitis virus. The following week, another case was notified followed by a further case in the succeeding week. In the week ending the 25th March, six cases occurred. The outbreak continued until May, the last case occurring on the 24th May, 1961, a total of twenty-four cases having been notified. One of these notifications was subsequently corrected and one occurred as an isolated but clearly connected case a few miles from Ipswich. Of the twenty-three confirmed cases, eighteen were paralytic. There were three deaths, a child of three and a man of twenty-eight dying during the outbreak, and a child of four dying the following November as a late result of his poliomyelitis.

Of the cases notified, only two had received a full course of vaccination. In addition, four cases had had one injection and two had been given two injections, but had not come forward for these until after the start of the outbreak so that they gained little protection by the time they were infected.

The age groups of the patients, together with the estimated percentage of the population in these groups who had been fully vaccinated is given in the table :—

0—4	...	12+Stowmarket case	— 64%
5—14	...	6	— 78%
15—40	...	4	— 34%
Over 40	...	Nil	

By the 10th June, the outbreak was considered to be over, and during the 3½ months, nearly 58,000 people had been vaccinated. A brief outline of this work is given elsewhere in the report.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality of Cases notified per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	267	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1936-1940	363	0.78	355	98	2.3
1941-1945	356	0.82	346	97	4.4
1946-1950	208	0.42	191	94	10.9
1951-1955	1	0.01	1	100	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—

The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1936-1940	5	.02	7	.03	12	.03
1941-1945	5	.02	10	.04	15	.03
1946-1950	5	.02	3	.01	8	.02
1951-1955	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Venereal Disease

Nurseries and Child Minders

Registration of Nursing Homes

Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Medical Examination of Staff

Public Mortuary

Meteorological Notes

VENEREAL DISEASE

Table I shows the number of Ipswich patients dealt with during the last 15 years, and Table II gives the days and hours of out-patient sessions :—

TABLE I.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-V.D. conditions	TOTALS	
				Actual	Grand
1947	48	74	129	132	251
1948	41	51	149	92	241
1949	36	36	114	72	186
1950	32	22	123	54	177
1951	39	34	189	73	262
1952	35	41	184	76	260
1953	67	36	203	103	306
1954	14	67	117	81	198
1955	15	144	151	159	310
1956	45	125	144	170	314
1957	27	125	164	152	316
1958	10	118	118	128	246
1959	15	138	134	153	287
1960	21	135	165	156	321
1961	18	53	148	71	219

TABLE II.

HOURS OF OUT-PATIENT SESSIONS		
Day	Males.	Females.
Monday ...	5.30—7.30 p.m.	7.30—8.30 p.m.
Tuesday ...	—	2.30—5.00 p.m.
Wednesday ...	—	—
Thursday ...	—	—
Friday ...	1—2.30 p.m.	2.30—5.30 p.m.

I am pleased to report that following the Ministry's suggestions it has been decided to appoint an experienced health visitor for the tracing of contacts of infectious cases and the follow-up of cases under treatment. It will be necessary for the health visitor to deal with cases in all parts of the town.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of 1961 eight persons were registered under this Act.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Homes first registered during the year	...	...	—
Homes on the register at the end of the year	...	...	2
Number of beds provided for : Maternity	...	...	—
Others	...	...	35

No action was taken by the Authority during the year other than to carry out routine inspections

NEW REGISTRATIONS DURING 1961.

A. Blind Register.

Age Groups :	5-10	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Males	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	1
Females	—	—	1	1	4	5	2	—
	1	2	2	1	5	6	3	1
		Males		...	...	8		
		Females		...	...	13		
		Total		...	...	21		

Incidence of Blindness.

Age Groups :	5-10	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Males	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	1
Females	—	—	1	1	4	5	2	—
	1	2	2	1	5	6	3	1
		Males		...	...	8		
		Females		...	...	13		
		Total		...	...	21		

B. Partially-Sighted.

Age Groups :	50-64	65+
Males	—	1
Females	2	5
	2	6
	Male	1
	Females	7
	Total	8

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Prospective blind	—	6	6
(b) Requiring observation	1	1	2
	1	7	8

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st December, 1961 :—

Blind Register.

New cases registered	...	...	...	21
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	6
Transfers out of Ipswich	..	...	...	4
Deaths	...	...	...	28
De-certified on sight improvement	...	...	...	—

A total of 49 (42 males, 7 females) were in employment, 27 by blind organisations and 22 by others.

The total number of blind persons on the register at the 31st December, 1961, was 299 (133 males, 166 females).

Partially-Sighted.

New cases registered	...	...	...	8
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	1
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	1
Deaths	...	...	...	8
Sight deteriorated (registered as blind)	...	...	...	2
Sight improved	...	...	...	—

The total number of partially-sighted persons on the register at 31st December, 1961, was 72 (males 25, females 47).

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons. Year ended 31st December, 1961.

	Cause of Disability.							
	Cataract		Glaucoma		Retrolental Fibroplasia		Others	
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para.7(c) on Form B.D.8 recommends:								
(a) No treatment	3	B.	—	B.	—		6	B.
	1	P.S.	—	P.S.	—		—	P.S.
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	6	B.	3	B.	—		3	B.
	2	P.S.	2	P.S.	—		3	P.S.
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment.	4	B.	—	B.	—		3	B.
	2	P.S.	—	P.S.	—		2	P.S.

B. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(i) Total number of cases notified during year	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	Nil

**Medical Examinations of Staffs Carried Out
during the past four years.**

Analysis of Examination.

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Superannuation	174	166	193	186
Council Sickness Scheme ...	148	186	153	363
Public Service Vehicle (statutory)	32	40	136	121
New Entrant	45	17	85	54
Determination of Fitness ...	9	7	20	25
Freedom from Infection ...	39	56	16	120
For other Authorities ...	1	5	8	5
	448	477	611	874

Personnel of Departments.

Transport	82	70	234	193
Borough Surveyor's	95	110	120	134
Public Health	93	122	88	107
Education	72	72	56	298
Welfare	43	28	36	33
Borough Treasurer's	9	12	22	8
Children's	6	11	9	11
Libraries	6	6	2	6
Town Clerk's	7	5	6	15
Police	4	1	6	7
Cemeteries	1	6	3	4
Waterworks	5	9	6	17
Parks	6	12	6	9
Fire Service	12	2	8	18
Other Departments and Authorities	7	11	9	14
	448	477	611	874

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Public Mortuary is situated at The Mount, approximately one hundred yards from the Public Health Department. The mortuary attendant and post-mortem assistant is also employed as the storekeeper at the Public Health stores. The mortuary provides a viewing room, an operating room and an office, and a 3-tier refrigerator is installed at one end of the laying-out room. During the year 466 bodies were received at the mortuary and post-mortems were conducted on 457 bodies.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES, 1961

The readings summarised in the appended tables are taken at Rushmere St. Andrew at a height above M.S.L. of approximately 145 feet. With the exception of the grass thermometer, all the thermometers are housed in a standard Stevenson screen, giving what is commonly known as the "shade," or "air," temperature. The grass thermometer, fully exposed at night an inch or two above short grass, gives some indication of the temperature to which an object—freely exposed to the sky—has been subjected through loss of heat by radiation. Previously, the standard definition of a ground frost was when the grass thermometer registered 30 deg. F., or below. International meteorological authorities have, however, agreed that in future the criterion should be 32 deg. F., or less and the accompanying tables are based on this new definition—hence, the number of ground frosts reported in our 1961 summary is not comparable with previous summaries. (If, however, any readers wish to make comparisons, we would be pleased to supply on request 1961 figures based on the old criterion). A good deal of controversy surrounds the present official change-over from the use of the Fahrenheit scale to the Centigrade scale of temperatures. Readers will, we hope, approve our having retained—for the present at any rate—the Fahrenheit method.

Following 1959 (exceptionally dry, with a brilliant summer) and 1960 (very wet with a poor summer) 1961 was, meteorologically, a particularly uneventful year. Rainfall for the whole year was just about average, temperatures and sunshine were very slightly above average and there were no individual readings or occurrences of any particular note. The summer was generally a disappointing one, being rather cool apart from a notably warm spell between June 23rd and July 3rd, during which temperatures exceeded 80 deg. F. on five occasions. The winter months, both at the beginning and end of the year, were singularly unspectacular and practically no snow occurred. In such a characterless year it is, perhaps, worth noting that a spell of 13 consecutive rainless days occurred in December—a rather unusual time of year for such a prolonged dry spell.

As usual, we give below a summary of the longest rainy and dry spells respectively (0.01 ins. being the definition of a rainy day) :—

Rainy spells of 10 or more days' duration (inclusive dates) :—

10 days—January 27th to February 5th.

Dry spells of 10 or more days' duration (inclusive dates) :—

20 days—May 7th to 26th.

17 days—March 1st to 17th.

13 days—December 15th to 27th.

10 days—July 17th to 26th.

Fifteen or more consecutive rainless days is the official definition of an absolute drought and it will be seen by the above that two such droughts occurred during 1961.

The last ground frost of the Spring was on May 31st (32 deg.) and the first Autumn ground frost occurred on October 29th (31 deg.)

The screen temperature failed to exceed freezing-point (32 deg.) on two days—December 23rd and 28th.

WALTER J. GLENN, F.R. Met. Soc.,

ALFRED G. GLENN, F.R. Met. Soc.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY, 1961

Month	TEMPERATURES										No. of Ground Frosts	RAINFALL				
	In Screen								On Grass			Total	Greatest fall in 24 hours	No. of Rain days	No. of wet days	
	Highest Maximum		Lowest Minimum		Lowest Maximum		Highest Minimum		Lowest Minimum							
	°F.	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date	°F	Date						
January	52	29th	25	27th	34	25th	42	30th	14	27th	21	2.66	0.39	1st	21	15
February	58	14th	33	4th	39	2nd	45	9th 13th 26th	23	4th	13	1.50	0.52	27th	17	12
March	69	17th	29	20th	44	9th	48	13th	21	6th	22	0.36	0.15	30th	5	3
April	66	6th	32	3rd	45	3rd	51	26th	24	3rd	9	1.87	0.44	1st	11	8
May	72	12th	33	29th	55	15th 20th	52	5th	29	11th	7	1.67	1.04	4th	8	5
June	85	25th	38	14th	53	1st	59	26th	34	14th	—	0.97	0.46	12th	7	5
July	87	1st/2nd	43	6th	61	22nd	59	11th			—	1.20	0.47	12th	11	6
August	81	29th	46	3rd	62	11th	59	8th 30th			—	1.55	0.43	10th	13	8
September	81	19th	43	10th 26th					39	10th	—	2.74			14	10
October	70	10th	32	30th	49	19th 20th	58	11th	29	30th	2	3.65	0.58	7th	16	14
November	58	1st 2nd	27	26th	44	15th	48	2nd	25	21st 24th 26th	12	1.65	0.70	10th	15	9
December	57	10th 12th	16	29th	32	23rd 28th	50	12th	13	29th	18	3.08	0.70	1st	15	12
Year	87	July 1st/2nd	16	Dec. 29th	32	Dec. 23rd 28th	59 June 26th July 11th Aug. 8/30th		13	Dec. 29th	104	22.90	1.04	May 4th	153	107

SECTION E.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. WATER SUPPLY.

(i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water supply for the whole of Ipswich has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

The total quantity pumped during the year was 1,771,748,000 gallons compared with 1,613,543,000 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 158,205,000 gallons.

(ii) *Purity.*

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst of the raw water at the pumping stations and at the reservoirs after chlorination. Samples for bacteriological examination are also taken by the Public Health Inspectors from various premises in the Borough.

During the year, 90 samples of water from the public supplies were examined by the Public Analyst and 102 samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

A copy of a Certificate of Analysis of waters (shown overleaf) can be taken as an average of the results for the whole year.

All samples submitted for examination gave satisfactory results.

(iii) *Potential Contamination.*

Persons to be employed at the pumping stations are required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the M.O.H. before commencing duties.

(iv) The number of dwelling houses in Ipswich supplied from public water mains was 37,175.

Bulk supplies by meter are also afforded to a small part of the Samford Rural District Council, and to Bramford in the Gipping Rural District.

I am indebted for much of the above information to Mr. John B. Storey, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.I.R.C.S., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

COPY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD,
Consulting Chemists and Public Analysts.

Clarence House,
6 Clarence Road,
NORWICH.
Tel. : NORWICH 24555.

Eric C. Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

10th March, 1961
Certificate No. M.538

Sample received : 2nd March, 1961 from IPSWICH PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
Marked : as under. Lab. No. 1690/7/W

The chemical results are stated in parts per million

Distinctive No. or Name	Nitrogen				Chloride as Chlor- ine	Hardness			pH	Bacteriological Results			
	Ammon- iacal	Album- inoid	Nitrate	Nitrite		Total	Temp.	Perm.		Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C.	Presumptive Coliform Organisms		
											Present in (ml.)	Absent in (ml.)	Probable No. (100 ml)
23 Waterworks St.	0.01	0.02	5.0	nil	40	405	305	100	6.8	nil	—	100	nil
24 Spring Road	0.01	0.03	6.5	nil	40	390	295	95	7.0	nil	—	100	nil
25 Park Road	0.04	0.03	5.0	nil	36	360	285	75	7.0	1	—	100	nil
26 Whitton Well	0.01	0.02	2.5	nil	36	360	285	75	6.9	nil	—	100	nil
27 Westerfield Well	0.01	0.02	6.0	nil	56	385	280	105	6.9	nil	—	100	nil
28 Chantry Clinic	0.01	0.02	nil	nil	34	345	300	45	7.2	nil	—	100	nil
29 Belstead Bore (Raw)	0.04	0.02	nil	nil	32	340	300	40	7.0	nil	—	100	nil
Iron = 0.5 p.p.m.													
30 Belstead Bore (Treated)	neg. tr.	0.01	nil	nil	34	340	295	45	7.3	1	—	100	nil
Iron = 0.1 p.p.m.													

Remarks :—The usual excellent bacteriological and organic quality of these waters is well in evidence in this series of analyses.
These waters are all very suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD,
(Sgd.) ERIC C. WOOD

2. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows :—

Analysis of Inspections.	1961
Houses for detailed inspections	461
„ for overcrowding	78
„ for nuisances	1,004
„ for disrepair	1,085
„ for verminous and filthy conditions	120
„ for drainage	1,247
„ prior to removal to Council Houses	—
„ for Disrepair Certificates	88
„ for Improvement Grants	738
Caravan Dwellings	258
Common Lodging Houses	21
Houses let in lodgings	22
Total Inspections of Housing Conditions	5,122
Slaughterhouses	1,139
Butchers Shops	175
Dairies and Shops Selling Milk	408
Bakehouses	155
Ice Cream Premises	416
Fried Fish Premises	104
Other Fish Premises	45
Cafes, Restaurants and Snack Bars ...	107
Food Hawkers	20
Clean Food Campaign and Food Hygiene Regs.	842
Wholesale Food Premises	27
Miscellaneous Food Premises	650
Food Inspections at P. H. Dept.	163
Total Inspections with reference to Food	4,251
Visits after Infectious Diseases	630

Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued.</i>				1961
Factories Act—Power Factories	...	...	...	446
Non-Power Factories	...	...	...	24
Outworkers	...	...	...	61
Building Sites	...	...	...	3
Canteens	...	...	...	34
Sanitary Accom. Regs	...	...	...	312
Offices	...	...	...	3
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	42
Shops Act visits	...	...	...	369
Schools	...	...	...	27
Rodent Control	...	...	...	315
Pet Animal Acts	...	...	...	76
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	2
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	124
Hairdressing Premises, Ipswich Corpn. Act	...	...	...	70
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	11
Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	...	12
Health Education	...	...	...	13
Port Health	...	...	...	335
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	676
Total of other Inspections	...	...	...	3,585
Total Inspections made during 1961	...	...	...	12,958
Analysis of Work Carried Out				
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	77
Drains water tested	...	...	...	30
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	112
Re-constructed drainage systems	...	...	...	4
Drains repaired	...	...	...	58
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	3
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	2
Vent shaft repaired	...	...	...	1
New vent shaft provided	...	...	...	1
Total drainage, etc. works carried out	...	...	...	290
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	2
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...	13
New flushing apparatus provided to W.C.	...	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus to water-closets repaired	...	...	...	18
W.C. seat fixed	...	...	...	1
Flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	8
W.C. seats repaired	...	...	...	2

Analysis of Work Carried Out— <i>continued</i>	1961
Roofs repaired	69
Chimney stacks repaired	7
Roof gutters repaired or renewed ...	4
Eaves-gutters and rain water pipes repaired or renewed	34
Brickwork re-pointed	12
Dampness otherwise remedied	14
Walls cement rendered	9
Floors repaired	21
Ceiling plaster repaired	29
Wall plaster repaired	70
Firegrates repaired	7
Sashcords renewed	28
Windows repaired or renewed	25
Doors repaired	14
Ash bins provided	12
Skirting boards renewed or repaired ...	4
New sinks fixed	4
New sink waste pipe fixed	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	2
Miscellaneous Works	1
Total works carried out to houses ...	413
Walls, ceilings, floors repaired	22
Walls, ceilings, floors redecorated ...	13
Washing facilities provided	52
Water-closets repaired or reconstructed ...	41
Cupboards for clothing provided	2
Other works	14
Total works to food premises	144
Walls, etc. cleaned and redecorated ...	12
San. Accom. provided or improved ...	83
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	3
Dirty persons cleansed	6
Total of other works carried out ...	104
Total works carried out during the year ...	951

PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	421
Informal Notices completed	...	...	...	...	300
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	2
Statutory Notices completed	...	...	...	...	1

SHOPS.

369 visits were made to shops for the purpose of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

During the year, 13 site licences were issued to various applicants to occupy caravan sites within the Borough. Of the licences issued 11 were for a limited period only following the decision of the Town and Country Planning Committee.

In one instance, action was taken in the Magistrates' Court against a person for occupying a caravan without a site licence. The Defendant was fined £5.

A close liaison is kept with the staff of the Town and Country Planning section of the Borough's Surveyor's Department, with regard to the implementation of this Act.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are 4 public swimming baths in the Town, 2 being open-air pools and 2 indoor baths. The source of water supply for all the baths is from the Town's mains and each bath has a continuous filtration and chlorination plant. In the case of the open-air baths there is a complete change of water every three hours and in the case of the indoor baths, every four hours. Daily tests are taken by the Bath Superintendent's staff for residual chlorine content and alkalinity. During the season 39 samples of bath water were taken for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Inspectors—all these samples gave satisfactory results.

During the year 2 swimming pools which had been built at Junior Mixed Elementary Schools were put into use for the first time. Samples from each were taken for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Inspectors and gave satisfactory results.

The residual chlorine was also checked and at one school difficulty was experienced in obtaining a satisfactory residual chlorine content.

Investigations showed that the chlorination plant was not working satisfactorily in relation to the flow of water, and the suppliers of the plant were called in to make adjustments.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested ...	4
Number of other houses found to be infested ...	7

In all cases the houses were disinfested.

Treatment was, in most cases, by using D.D.T. insecticides.

In addition, 86 local authority owned houses were sprayed for woodworm.

SCHOOLS.

27 routine visits were made to Schools during the year.

HOUSING.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the Rent Act, 1957 ...	1,634
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	2,625
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ...	461
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	1,540
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	137
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	181

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	170
---	-----

3. HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	7
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	10
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	58
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	8
(c)	Number of cases rehoused during the year	...	...	...	5
(d)	Number of persons concerned	...	...	...	34

4. CLEARANCE AREAS.

Housing Act, 1957, Section 42.

Representations were made in respect of five Clearance Areas during the year. Details are given below.

County Borough of Ipswich :

			No. of Premises	No. of Occupants
208/222 Dales Road				
(Clearance Area, 1961)	...	...	8	16
South Street C.P.O. 1961	...	...	18	37
Orford Street C.P.O. 1961	...	...	5	18
Cauldwell Hall Road				
(Clearance Area, 1961)	...	...	7	17
Myrtle Road and District				
(Clearance Area, 1962)	...	...	41	132

A local public enquiry was held in connection with one of the above orders.

5. OTHER UNFIT HOUSES.

(a) **Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.**

(i)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	12
(ii)	Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil

(b) **Housing Acts, 1949 and 1957.**

(i)	Closing Orders made under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	6
-----	---	-----	-----	---

(c) **Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, and Housing Act, 1957.**

(i)	Closing orders made under Sections 17 (3) and 26 of Housing Act, 1957	...	...	Nil
-----	---	-----	-----	-----

(d) **Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.**

	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	1
--	---	-----	-----	---

6. HOUSING ACT, 1949—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

During the year, visits were made to 738 premises for inspections with reference to applications for improvement grants.

7. DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year 47 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received. 13 certificates were issued and also 34 undertakings to carry out work were accepted.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLY.

(a) **Inspection of Dairies under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.**

Number of dairies on register	...	...	20
Number of distributors on register	...	...	90
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk			408

(b) **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

Number of samples taken—school milk	...	83
Number of samples taken—designated milk	...	155

Milk Samples.

Sixteen samples of Tuberculin Tested milk taken from three dairies failed the Methylene Blue test. Repeat samples were taken from the churns as received at the Dairy and a number of these failed the Methylene Blue test also. These results were therefore passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who investigated conditions on two farms and were able to advise the producer regarding more efficient sterilisation of equipment.

(c) **Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.**

Number of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences issued	3
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation " Pasteurised "	70
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation " Tuberculin Tested "	38
Number of Dealer's Licences issued authorising the use of the special designation " Sterilised " ...	19

2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part					
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	10881	1442	335	8239	143,070
Number killed	10881	1442	335	8239	143,070
<i>All diseases except TB and Cysticerci</i>	7	17	10	39	368
Whole carcases condemned					
Part carcases condemned	2063	523	9	237	17,838
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than TB and cysticerci	19.0	37.4	5.7	3.4	12.7
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>	—	—	—	—	9
Whole carcases condemned					
Part carcases condemned ...	25	4	1	—	10,315
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	7.2
<i>Cysticercus</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	15	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Each of the carcases affected by *Cysticercus Bovis* was treated appropriately by cold storage for 21 days in local refrigeration before release for consumption. The total number of carcases examined as shown in the above table was 163,967. This shows an increase of 32,246 on last year. Three private slaughterhouses were licensed during 1961.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1951.

Number of new Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	6
Number of Slaughtermen's licences renewed	...	32

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Number of animals marked under the provisions of Part III of the Regulations	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

Beasts.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	26
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	120
Heads	...	...	...	...	361
Tongues	...	...	...	...	91
Lungs	...	...	...	...	197
Livers	...	...	...	...	1,694
Part-Livers	...	..	...	...	684
Tripes	...	...	...	...	108
Intestines	...	...	...	...	3
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	40
Kidney Suet	...	..	...	...	7
Hearts	...	...	...	...	94
Spleens	...	...	...	...	17
Skirts	...	...	...	...	133
Forequarters	...	...	...	...	3
Hindquarters	...	...	...	...	7
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	3
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	19

Calves.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	15
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	...	6
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	4
Livers	...	...	...	...	3

Sheep.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	30
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	9
Plucks	...	...	...	...	314
Livers	...	...	...	...	61
Lungs	...	...	...	...	98
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	6

Pigs.

Carcases	...	...	...	...	405
Part-Carcases	...	...	...	...	132
Sets of Offals	...	...	...	...	3,306
Heads	...	...	...	...	8,267
Necks	...	...	...	...	133
Plucks	...	...	...	...	9,819
Livers	...	...	...	...	1,397
Lungs	...	...	...	...	1,350
Hearts	...	...	...	...	104
Intestines	...	...	...	...	2,655
Legs	...	...	...	...	1,173
Flare Fats	...	...	...	...	5,295
Hocks	...	...	...	...	757
Fore Ends	...	...	...	...	32
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	12,809
Bellystrips	...	...	...	...	665
Tenderloins	...	...	...	...	10
Mesentery Fats	...	...	...	...	2,654
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	1

Meat ... 702 tins

Bacon, Sausages and Imported Meats 10,432 lbs.

Vegetables ... 3,353 tins

11,804 lbs.

Soup ... 548 tins

Jam, Marmalade, etc. ... 223 tins and jars

Milk ... 1,027 tins

Fruit ... 2,403 tins

Fresh Fruit ... 9,772 lbs.

Dried Fruit ... 47 lbs.

Fish ... 668 tins

Fish ... 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Fish ... 8 gallons

Sauces, etc.	...	...	...	398 bottles
Cake	...	...	...	80 lbs., 27 tins
Butter, Margarine, Cooking Fats	...	...	...	261 lbs.
Cream	...	...	...	67 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	38 lbs.
Puddings	...	...	...	135 tins
Fruit Juices	...	...	...	74 tins
Liquid Egg	...	...	...	210 lbs.
Cereals	...	...	217 tins or packets,	27 lbs.
Jellies, etc.	...	...	...	18 pkts.
Meat Pies	...	...	...	43
Beverages	...	...	...	39 tins or jars
Baking Sundries	...	...	...	436 tins and pkts.
Meat Paste and Fish Paste	...	...	...	18 jars
Vegetable Juices	...	...	...	16 tins
Cordials, Squash, etc.	...	...	...	9 bottles
Nuts	...	...	...	1,042 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	385 pkts and 8 lbs.
Salt	...	...	...	18 pkts.
Meat	...	...	...	195 lbs.
Baby Food	...	...	...	24 tins
Sweets	...	...	...	3,000 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	...	8 doz.
Fruit Pies	...	...	...	29 pkts.

In addition to the items listed above, the following foodstuffs were condemned during the year, as a result of breakdowns in refrigerating apparatus in shops.

Ice Cream	...	...	...	235 portions
Fish, Fish Fingers and Fish Cakes	...	...	...	169 pkts.
Vegetables	...	...	...	139 pkts.
Meat, Meat Pies, etc.	...	...	...	170 pkts.
Other Foods	..	...	...	25 pkts.

3. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following table shows samples taken during the year :—

ARTICLE	Samples taken		Samples genuine		Samples Adulterated
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Milk and Cream	34	6	28	3	9
Other Foods	—	227	—	214	13
TOTALS	34	233	28	217	22

The following action was taken during the year :—

Sample No.	Article	Offence	Action Taken
3	Custard Powder	Incorrect list of ingredients	Sample found to be of old stock—all remaining stock withdrawn from sale
54	Milk	7.3% and 12.6% Deficient in fat and 5.8% Deficient in N.F.S.	"Appeal to Cow" samples showed milk to be genuine. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food informed and requested to advise farmer concerning management of his herd (see samples 59, 60 and 61 below)
56	Milk		
14	Lemon, Honey and Glycerine Linctus	Incorrectly labelled	New label printed to include list of active ingredients
17	Cod Liver Oil	Excessive acid value	Old Stock—stock withdrawn by retailer
26	Anchovy Paste	Deficient in fish content	Correspondence with manufacturers elicited an assurance that process will be modified to ensure the proper mixing of the paste—existing stock to be withdrawn and replaced by manufacturers
59	Milk	1.7%, 3% & 14.3% Deficient in fat and 6.7% Deficient in N.F.S.	"Appeal to Cow" samples, subsequent to sample Nos. 54 and 56 above—see note above
60	Milk		
61	Milk		
62	Coconut Spread	Contained rancid fat	Old stock—Vendor has no more of this commodity in stock
69	Cod Liver Oil	Excessive acid value	Withdrawn from sale and returned to wholesalers
76	Milk	Deficient in N.F.S. and Added water	Small pinhole leak in hot section of pasteurising plant now repaired and defect remedied
77	Milk		
78	Milk		
141	Genuine Italian Macaroons	Misleading description	Importers requested to amend labelling in order to comply with the "Labelling of Food Order"
163	Processed Peas	Misleading label	Manufacturers to take steps to amend new labelling to comply with the "Labelling of Food Order"
198	Milk	Slightly deficient in non-fatty solids—added water	Producers premises visited. Cooler found to be defective—now remedied
206	Savoury Spread	No declaration of ingredients	Manufacturers to amend wording on all future supplies of containers
226 227 229	Apricot Jam Strawberry Jam Raspberry Jam	Misleading label	Importers requested to arrange for labelling to be amended
267	Processed Peas		
—	Loaf of Bread	Cigarette end found in loaf	Court proceedings Bakers fined £5

4. ICE-CREAM EXAMINATIONS.

Forty samples of ice-cream were taken from retailers and manufacturers during 1961 and were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results were as follows :—

21	...	Grade I.
4	...	Grade II.
10	...	Grade III.
5	...	Grade IV.

The lower grade results were obtained from two manufacturers, one of whom was outside the Borough and the results were passed on to the Public Health Department of the District concerned. Investigations were carried out at the other manufacturer in the Borough in an endeavour to improve hygiene of the factory.

5. CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Inspections are made of all newly established food premises in the Borough for the purpose of advising the proprietors on the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. A copy of a "Guide to the Food Hygiene Regulations" is given to each occupier.

Talks on food handling have continued to be given to various groups of people during the year, including trainee nurses at the local hospital, and various men's and women's clubs. A large local store organises courses for their new employees, in which lectures on "Hygiene for Shop Workers" are included. Three such lectures were given by Public Health Inspectors during 1961.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH.

Retail.

Butchers	...	...	96
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	98
Grocers	...	...	203
Sweets and Mixed	...	...	134
Fish Shops (all types)	...	...	67
(Fish Frying carried out at 51 premises)			
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	...	...	62
Public Houses, Hotels, etc.	...	...	136

Wholesale Only.

Butchers	...	...	...	4
Butchers Supplies (sausage rusk, etc.)				3
Greengrocers and Fruiterers			...	6
Grocers	...	...	...	10
Fish	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	5
Ice Cream	...	...	...	3

Manufacture Only.

Jam	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	3
Sweets	...	...	...	1
Brewers	...	...	...	1
Total				884

Food Premises, etc.

The following table shows the number of registered food premises, etc. in the Borough and the number of inspections carried out in connection therewith.

Type of Registration	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955		
(i) Preparation or manufacture of pickled or preserved food	47	175
(ii) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	75	
(iii) Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Ice Cream	6	416
(iv) Wholesale Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	1	
(v) Wholesale and Retail Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	1	
(vi) Retail Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	314	7
(vii) Boiling of Shellfish	11	
(b) Ipswich Corporation Act, 1948		
(i) Hawkers of Food—Section 126	65	20
(ii) Vendors of Shellfish—Section 127	23	7
(c) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949		
(i) Distributors and Shops selling milk	90	408
(ii) Dairies	20	

6. DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950.

Nil.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Nil.

Anthrax Order, 1938.

One report was received of a hide from an animal affected with Anthrax being delivered to a firm in Ipswich. The hide was impounded and destroyed by officers of this department.

Swine Fever.

Three cases of Swine Fever were discovered during the year, all of which were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

Six samples of Feeding Stuffs and two of Fertilisers were taken during the year and submitted to the official Agricultural Analyst for examination. All were reported as satisfactory except one sample of feeding stuffs which had an oil content in excess of the limits of variation allowed of 0.9%. This was taken up with the manufacturer and it was considered that this was probably due to one of the constituents, viz., Maize Meal and/or Maize Germ Meal, the latter being a by-product in which it is difficult to hold the oil content at a completely uniform level.

2. **Merchandise Marks Act, 1887—1953.**

Twelve visits were made to premises under the provisions of these Acts and, in several cases, cautions were given regarding the labelling of imported foodstuffs.

3. **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Nine premises were registered under the provisions of this Act. Seventy-six visits were made to premises in connection with the Act.

4. **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

(a) During the year, complaints of rodent infestations were received as under :—

	Business Premises	Private Premises	Local Authority Premises	Agricultural Premises	Totals
RATS	65	1,011	69	Nil	1,145
MICE	44	169	13	Nil	226

(b) The number of inspections made in connection with suspected rodent infestations (not including sewer treatments) was as follows :—

Visits to premises by Public Health Inspectors ...	315
New infestations investigated by Rodent Operatives	1,306
Routine visits and revisits by Rodent Operatives	9,665

(c) 1,416 rats and 632 mice bodies were recovered.

(d) Two maintenance treatments of the public sewers were carried out during the year. Oatmeal and Warfarin poison were the materials used in each treatment in conformity with the methods advised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Over 2,300 manholes were treated with poison, out of a total number of 3,380 manholes in the Borough. For the first time, a treatment of the sewer manholes was given in a modern housing estate which was commenced a few years ago, and on which building is still proceeding. No takes of poison whatever were recorded in this sewer system.

The experiment started in 1960, of using the sewer bag treatment for baiting was tried out again this year, when it was decided that although very effective and useful in certain types of manhole, it would be too expensive to use in all cases. In the sewer baiting treatment, approximately 37% of the manholes showed some take of poison bait.

(e) Following the investigation of rat complaints by the rodent operatives, 14 drains were tested and found to be defective, thereby allowing the egress of rats from the sewers. The necessary repairs or renewals were carried out.

5. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

(a) Inspections for purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	27	24	—	—
2. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	506	446	51	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	16	3	3	—
Total	549	473	54	—

(b) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	46	30	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	34	—	2	—

(c) Outworkers Premises.

Sixty-one visits were made to outworkers premises during the year.

(i) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Fifty-six persons were employed in the making of wearing apparel and three on sack making.

(d) Factory Canteens.

Thirty-four visits were made to factory canteens during 1961.

(e) Workplaces.

Three visits were made to office premises.

6. Land Charges Act.

2,150 enquiries were made under this Act in 1961.

7. Examination of Plans.

The number of plans examined that have been referred by the Borough Surveyor to the Public Health Department for observations or comment was 271.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Ipswich was chosen as one of the County Boroughs to take part in the National Survey of atmospheric pollution organised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and as it was recommended that the volumetric method be used for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide, the deposit gauges and lead peroxide cylinders were withdrawn from use in February, 1961.

During the year four new stations were set up at sites approved by the D.S.I.R.—one in a commercial district of the town, one in a residential district with probably a high pollution density, one in an industrial district and the fourth in a more modern residential district.

The results so far obtained are shown hereunder :—

SITE	RESULTS	Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per Cubic Metre						
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.	Average Value	26	26	18	35	65	171	230
	Highest Value	36	50	60	80	110	473	608
	Lowest Value	16	10	10	15	20	13	43
SMART STREET SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	27	58	91	185	263
	Highest Value	—	—	50	133	219	507	725
	Lowest Value	—	—	9	26	27	34	64
LONDON ROAD SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	25	35	92	208	298
	Highest Value	—	—	50	70	265	649	787
	Lowest Value	—	—	10	17	20	42	64
NACTON ROAD SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	15	27	74	151	222
	Highest Value	—	—	50	70	241	449	630
	Lowest Value	—	—	9	10	20	14	42

SITE	RESULTS	Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Microgrammes per Cubic Metre						
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.	Average Value	62	52	37	56	85	194	208
	Highest Value	129	109	106	97	154	347	443
	Lowest Value	34	14	14	29	34	78	91
SMART STREET SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	51	66	129	189	221
	Highest Value	—	—	114	106	266	343	455
	Lowest Value	—	—	14	37	57	65	103
LONDON ROAD SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	34	54	78	144	181
	Highest Value	—	—	100	83	180	290	435
	Lowest Value	—	—	6	31	43	56	41
NACTON ROAD SCHOOL	Average Value	—	—	66	53	92	158	176
	Highest Value	—	—	203	177	297	409	527
	Lowest Value	—	—	26	17	26	46	53

This investigation it is understood will have to be carried out for a period of about five years before a true estimation of the results can be made, but it is interesting to note that the average smoke concentration for 1957/58 is given in the 31st report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as 200 microgrammes per cubic metre, and the Sulphur Dioxide figure is also given as 200 microgrammes per cubic metre. It will be noticed that in the few months so far recorded this year there was a steady increase in both smoke and sulphur concentrations as the Winter progressed.

Smoke Control Areas.

Surveys were completed of two areas of the town, selected as suitable for the establishment of smoke control areas, and the information obtained was sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his comments as to their suitability. These surveys entailed 641 visits to dwelling houses, shops, offices and other industrial premises.

Complaints.

During the year, 28 complaints relating to atmospheric pollution were investigated, involving 72 visits. In most cases an improvement in the methods at the factory was obtained and in several instances unsatisfactory practices were discontinued. In one instance it was necessary to refer a complaint of a nuisance from fumes and grit, to the Alkali Works Inspectorate.

Smoke Observations.

Forty-four observations of chimneys were made and verbal warnings were given in some instances with regard to excessive smoke emission—in one instance it was necessary to send a written warning.

SECTION F.

Port of Ipswich

PORT REPORT 1961**Section I.—Staff.****Table A.**

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
Reginald A. Leader	Port Medical Officer	1/4/48	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Ipswich
B. A. Smith	Deputy Port Medical Officer	22/12/58	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Deputy, do.
L. J. Massam	Chief Port Health Inspector	7/12/59	Certificate's of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	Chief Public Health Inspector
O. C. Williams	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1/4/60	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector, as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, and as a Smoke Inspector.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
H. Beeley	Port Health Inspector	1/9/60	Certificates of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. as a Sanitary Inspector and as an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Public Health Inspector
E. W. Woodward	Section Senior Clerk	1/2/61		Section Senior Clerk, Public Health Dept.
R. H. Ainsworth	Rat Searcher	13/7/59		Supervisor of Rodent Operatives

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health:
Public Health Department, Elm Street, Ipswich. Ipswich 55511.

Section II.—Amount of Shipping Entering the District During the Year.

Table B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on board</i>
			<i>By the M.O.H.</i>	<i>By Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	654	169,995	—	282	None
Coastwise	1,284	501,632	—	59	None
Total	1,938	671,627	—	341	None

Section III.—Character of Shipping and Trade.

Table C.

Passenger Traffic:

Number of passengers inwards	...	...	...	254
Number of passengers outward	...	...	...	95

Cargo Traffic:

Principal Imports :—Coal, petroleum, fertilisers, grain, timber, edible oil, road stone, pyrites.

Principal Exports :—Barley, coke breeze, malt, fertilisers, edible oil, scrap metal, machinery.

Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Bremen, Casablanca, Danzig, Dieppe, Donges, Emden, Esbjerg, Fort William, Fredriksund, Gdansk, Hamburg, Hamina, Helsinki, Honfleur, Huelva, Kasko, Kemi, Kotka, Leghorn, Leningrad, Mantyluoto, Novorossisk, Rostock, Rotterdam, Rouen, Stettin, Stralsund, Terneuzen, Treport, Vancouver, Vlaardingen, Wismar, Ymuiden, Walkom, Zaandam, Zeebrugge.

Section IV.—Inland Barge Traffic.

Numbers and Tonnage Using the District and Places Served by the Traffic. None.

Section V.—Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply for

(a) *The District.*

The water supply is obtained from deep wells in Waterworks owned by the Ipswich County Borough Council.

(b) *Shipping.*

Shipping is supplied from hydrants on the Quayside connected to Ipswich County Borough Council's water mains.

(2) Reports of Test for Contamination.

Samples from the Ipswich County Borough Council's water supplies are taken by the Public Analyst monthly. Reports of examination results are uniformly good.

(3) Precautions Taken Against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes.

Standpiping and hosepipes are used exclusively for supplying shipping and when not in use are stored under cover.

(4) Number and Sanitary Condition of Water Boats, and Powers of Control by the Authority.

No water boat now used in the Port of Ipswich.

Section VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

(1) List of infected Areas (Regulation 6).

The Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation is received each week, and an abstract of the ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with a Quarantinable disease is sent by post to the Preventive Officer, H.M. Customs and Excise Office, New Cut East, Ipswich.

(2) Radio Messages.

- (a) *Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the District (Regulation 13) ; and*
- (b) *Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).*

The Port of Ipswich is not specified as a "Radio Transmitting Port."

(3) Notifications Otherwise than by Radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

Any message for the purpose of Regulation 14 (1) (b) is received at the Public Health Office, Elm Street, Ipswich, during office hours, and outside office hours such messages are received at the residence of the Chief Port Health Inspector, by telephone or otherwise.

Action is taken as may be necessary according to the circumstances of the case.

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of Stations and any Standing Directions issued under these Regulations.

The Mooring Station for the purpose of Regulations 22 to 30 is at Cliff Quay, Ipswich.

(5) Arrangements for—

- (a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox—see Section VII).*

St. Helen's Isolation Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich.

- (b) *Surveillance and Follow up of Contacts.*

Contacts proceeding to places outside the Borough and the Port of Ipswich are notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the District to which they are proceeding, and contacts remaining on the ship are kept under observation daily by an Officer of the Port Health Authority.

- (c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, Clothing and other articles.*

On a ship where infectious disease has occurred, disinfection of the infected parts of the ship is carried out by the staff of the Port Health Authority. A Cleansing Station for persons is established at the office of the Port Health Authority and further facilities for the cleansing of persons exist at the St. Helen's Isolation Hospital and at the Ipswich Smallpox Hospital.

Section VII—Smallpox

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox Cases are sent from the District.**

Ipswich Smallpox Hospital, Foxhall Heath.

- (2) Arrangements for Transport of such Cases to that Hospital by Ambulance, giving the Name of the Authority Responsible for the Ambulance and the Vaccinal State of the Ambulance Crews.**

Ipswich Ambulance Service.

The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is under constant review.

- (3) Name(s) of Smallpox Consultant(s) Available.**

Dr. R. A. Leader, Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer, County Borough of Ipswich.

- (4) Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.**

Public Health Laboratory, Borough General Hospital, Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich.

Cavendish Laboratory, Austin Wing, Free School Lane, Cambridge. Telephone : Cambridge 54481.

Section VIII.—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease among merchant seamen under International arrangements, including in-patient treatment, and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Printed pamphlets are available and given to each ship requiring information as to locations and times of Clinics. Diagnosis and treatment are carried out at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital at the following times :—**Males** : Mondays, 5.30—7.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 1—2.30 p.m. **Females** :—Mondays, 7.30—8.30 p.m. ; Tuesdays, 2.30—5 p.m. ; Fridays, 2.30—5.30 p.m.

There are beds available for in-patient treatment.

Section IX.—Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships.

Table D.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases during year</i>		<i>No. of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from Foreign Ports	None	None	None	None
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	None	None	None
Cases landed from other ships	None	None	None	None

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ship of (a) any case of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected case of any such disease.

No cases have occurred.

Section X.—Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

No cases have occurred.

Section XI.—Measures Taken Against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague.

No ships infected with, or suspected for Plague, have arrived.

Section XII.—Measures Against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

(1) Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.

This procedure is carried out in every case when the inspection of a ship is made on entry to the Port.

(2) Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rodents, with Special Reference to Rodent Plague, Including the Number of Rodents Sent for Examination During the Year.

If any suspected infection arises in a ship from a foreign port, special search would be made for dead rats.

Traps would be set and rat guards put on mooring ropes.

Any rodents found or trapped would be sent for examination to the local Public Health Laboratory.

See Table E.

(3) Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods Used, and, if Done by a Commercial Contractor, the Name of the Contractor.

As Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, no de-ratting certificates or de-ratting exemption certificates are issued.

Where the master of a ship which during its voyage has been in a foreign port cannot produce a valid de-ratting certificate or de-ratting exemption certificate, or where the ship is not found to be free from rodents, action is taken in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(4) Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.

Advice is given as may be found necessary.

Table E.

Rodents Destroyed During the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Black Rats	14
Brown Rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for Examination	6
Infected with Plague	—

All the black rats shown in the above table were caught on one ship which had brought a cargo of wheat from the Great Lakes. Six of the rats were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination who reported no evidence of bacterial infection at post-mortem or in routine cultures. The ship held a valid de-ratting certificate and precautions were taken whilst the ship was in Port to prevent the rats coming ashore.

After correspondence with the owners, deratisation was carried out at Kiel when the ship was en route, light, to the Baltic.

Table F.

De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued During the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.

Ipswich is not an "Approved Port" nor a "Designated Approved Port" approved by the Minister in accordance with Paragraphs 1 or 2 of Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951. No certificates were therefore issued.

Section XIII.—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances.

Table G.

Inspections and Notices.

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>		<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
British Ships	132	Nil	6	Complied with
Other Nations	209	Nil	1	Complied with
Total	341	Nil	7	Complied with

Section XIV.—Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the Jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

The oyster beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Port Health Authority are not now in use.

Section XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

(Applicable only to Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

Ipswich is not an approved Port for the landing of aliens.

Section XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the Burial on shore of Persons who have died on board Ship from Infectious Diseases.

If such a case occurred the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, in this respect would be carried out.

Section XVII.

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937/1948

Food Inspection.

During 1961 the food imports continued to increase and totalled 10,909 tons compared with 1,733 tons in 1960.

Three ships operate a weekly service between Ipswich and Rotterdam, one ship operates a weekly service between Bremen and Hamburg, and Felixstowe and Ipswich, and two ships operate regular services between the French Channel Ports and Ipswich.

The regular inspection of the food imported has been undertaken and attached herewith are lists of food imported, items sampled and food stuffs condemned during the year.

Items Inspected.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Shoulder Ham	19	2	—	26
Cooked Ham	62	6	2	3
Jam	378	5	—	18
Fruit Juice	24	8	—	23
Fruit Pulp and Peel	348	17	—	18
Tinned Fruit	8	12	1	9
Tinned Pork Kidneys	—	3	3	17
Luncheon Meat	21	13	3	10
Ox Tongue	—	13	1	20
Pork Lunch Meat	9	6	—	21
Meat Preserve	402	11	—	23
Tinned Ham	169	1	3	7
Tinned Fish	31	15	3	9
Peas	57	9	3	27
Tinned Vegetables	8	6	3	3
Dehydrated Vegetables	10	7	1	17
Cabbages	41	7	1	2
Cucumbers	—	5	3	20
Potatoes	1,169	13	3	20
Tomatoes	1	13	2	24
Onions	38	11	—	9
Paprika	18	13	1	8
Evaporated Milk	44	13	1	8
Baby Food	2	2	—	14
Bread	2	8	1	13
Rusks	14	3	1	3
Teabreak Biscuits	9	10	2	9
White Pepper	4	18	—	19
Sugar	6,110	5	—	—
Confectionery	79	16	3	27
Chicory	17	4	2	24
Coffee Essence	6	2	1	6
Chocolates	1	19	—	4
Flavour Essence	40	18	3	18
Cheese	434	15	2	19
Honey	179	16	1	18
Sausages	—	16	—	—
Peanut Flakes	3	3	1	25
Beer	854	18	—	2
Oranges	83	4	—	27
Blackcurrants	—	19	1	24
Pickled Gherkins	193	14	3	7

10,908	18	—	13
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List of Items Sampled for Chemical Analysis.

<i>Name</i>		<i>Result</i>
Tinned Smoked Saithe	...	Genuine
Tinned Herring Fillets	...	"
Baby Food	...	"
Pork Lunch Meat	...	" (83% meat)
Italian Macaroons	...	(Not genuine — contained Apricot Kernel)
Tinned Raspberries in Syrup	...	Genuine
Raspberry Jam	}	Unsatisfactory Labelling. The word "Reg." in the words "Reg. Trade Mark" should be stated in full.
Strawberry Jam		
Apricot Jam		
Pickled Sour Sweet Gherkins	...	Genuine
Corn on the Cob in brine	...	"
Filled Chocolate	...	"
Chocolate	..	"
Dehydrated Leeks	..	"
Dehydrated Cabbage	...	"

List of Food Stuffs Condemned.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Jams	—	7	3	14
12 Cartons "Tea Break" Biscuits	—	—	3	27
Sugar	5	14	—	—
Tinned Gammon	—	—	—	14½
1 Carton Honey Slices	—	—	2	4
1 Crate Tinned Herrings	—	—	1	7

Measures Against Rodents.**(1) Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping Order, 1951.**

Four Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal shipping during the year.

(2) The total number of Rats destroyed in the Port and Borough during the Year was as follows :—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Estimated Kill</i>	<i>Dead Bodies Recovered</i>
Black Rats	—	14
Brown Rats	—	1416
Species not known	—	—
Total	—	1430
Sent for Examination ... Infected with Plague ...	6 Black Rats and 10 Brown Rats Nil	

Co-operation with other Officials.

No difficulty has arisen in matters of co-operation between Officers of the Local Authority and Officials of H.M. Customs Water Guard, and the Ipswich Dock Commission.



County Borough of Ipswich

Principal
School Medical Officer's
REPORT
1961

REGINALD A. LEADER,
Principal School Medical Officer.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution at 31st December, 1961)

Councillor W. M. MORFEY (*Chairman*)

Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. COOK	Mr. N. ARMSTRONG
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Miss A. O. BEAMISH
Councillor H. R. DAVIS	Mr. J. C. EGERTON
Councillor J. B. GREEN	Mr. C. J. GOOLD
Councillor J. W. HAZELL	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Mr. F. METCALFE
Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor W. J. KERR	Mr. F. S. ROGERS
Councillor R. J. LEWIS	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor D. MYER	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
Councillor O. S. NUNN	Mrs. P. M. TILLET
Councillor S. F. SMITH	
Councillor B. C. TOOKE	

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. M. J. KEEBLE (*Chairman*)

Alderman A. J. COOK	Miss A. O. BEAMISH
Alderman Mrs. L. LEWIS	Mr. J. C. EGERTON
Alderman Mrs. M. WHITMORE	Mr. O. JOB
Councillor J. B. GREEN	Mrs. J. M. NICHOLAS
Councillor J. W. HAZELL	Mr. F. S. ROGERS
Councillor A. A. P. JACOBI	Canon R. SOUTHWELL
Councillor W. J. KERR	Very Rev. Canon J. H. THOMSON
Councillor W. M. MORFEY	Mrs. P. M. TILLET
Councillor D. MYER	

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :
REGINALD A. LEADER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

B. A. SMITH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers :

MABEL G. MILLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

H. G. H. WATERS, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

JEAN CANDY, M.B., B.S. (Part-time)

RUTH WRIGHT, M.B., B.S. (Part time)

HERMIONE K. S. EGERTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Part-time)

HELENA M. NEWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Part-time)

(Resigned 24.11.61)

JOYCE M. B. ORR, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 10.1.61)

CHRISTINA WEBSTER, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Part-time)

(Appointed 27.3.61)

MARY S. HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G. (Part-time) (S.S. 2)
(Appointed 18.12.61)

DENTAL STAFF

Principal Dental Surgeon :

A. L. WHITAKER, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

H. E. HOVELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

J. E. CHURCHYARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (Part-time)

Oral Hygienist : Vacant

Three Dental Attendants

OTHER OFFICERS

Orthoptist :

MARGARET L. HARRIS, D.B.O.

Speech Therapist :

JILL J. B. EASDOWN, L.C.S.T.

GWENYTH E. ERREY, L.C.S.T. (Part-time) (Resigned 22.8.61)

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Miss J. M. STABLES

and thirteen full time and two part time Health Visitors, and one full-time and six part-time Clinic Nurses

CLERICAL STAFF

Chief Clerk : H. M. COLES

Senior Clerk, School Health Service : B. H. GREENE
and the equivalent of six full-time Clerks

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chief Organiser : Mr. H. STOTT

Assistants : Miss R. B. AYLES

Mr. F. W. NEWBORN

GENERAL INFORMATION

POPULATION (Estimated mid-year 1961) 117,230

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (including Voluntary Schools) :

Number of Schools	....	39
Number on roll	....	10,656

SECONDARY SCHOOLS :

Number of Schools	....	9
Number on roll	..	5,975

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS :

Number on Roll

Northgate Grammar School for Boys	....	800
Northgate Grammar School for Girls	....	618

SPECIAL SCHOOLS :

Beacon Hill Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	....	94
Whitton Special School for Delicate Pupils		98
Orthopædic Ward, Isolation Hospital		*10

(*This figure includes pupils from East and West Suffolk)

NURSERY SCHOOL :

Raeburn Road	.	40
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INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (included in arrangements for Medical Inspection)

Ipswich School		650
Convent High School for Girls	....	353

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

During 1961, 3,980 pupils attending maintained schools were examined at "periodic inspections" as compared with 3,867 in the previous year. "Follow-up" examinations carried out at school numbered 661 as compared with 614 in 1960.

Details of the examinations carried out at maintained primary and secondary schools are given below:—

	Boys	Girls	Total	Total, 1960
Entrants—				
No. examined	841	731	1572	1598
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	160	126	286	94
Percentage	19.0	17.2	18.2	5.9
Intermediates				
No. examined	397	381	778	900
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	64	55	119	67
Percentage	16.1	14.4	15.3	7.4
Leavers—				
No. examined	793	837	1630	1369
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	153	123	276	135
Percentage	19.3	14.7	16.9	9.8
Total—				
No. examined	2031	1949	3980	3867
No. of pupils with defects requiring treatment	377	304	681	296
Percentage	18.6	15.6	17.1	7.6

In addition to the above, 96 examinations were carried out at the Convent High School for Girls, and 81 at Ipswich School.

Seventeen audiometer tests were carried out during the year on children who were thought to have defective hearing. Four of these children were referred for further investigation and treatment.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

(a) MINOR AILMENTS

Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments were provided during the year at the following clinics: —

<i>Location of Clinic</i>	<i>Times of sessions</i>
Public Health Department, Elm Street	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Gainsborough Clinic, 263, Clapgate Lane ...	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Allington House Clinic, 427, Woodbridge Road	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m.—10 a.m. Tuesday 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Whitton Clinic, Meredith Road	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m.—12 noon.
Chantry Clinic, Hawthorn Drive ...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m.—10 a.m.

In the event of accidents occurring at school at other times during the day head teachers are able to obtain immediate advice as to the appropriate treatment, as all the schools are on the telephone. A nurse is in attendance at the Public Health Department every afternoon to attend to accidents and other emergencies. In cases where a doctor's advice is considered necessary, it is usually possible to arrange for the child to attend a clinic where a doctor is in attendance.

NEW CLINIC PREMISES ON CHANTRY ESTATE

Between February, 1955, and September, 1961, the Chantry Clinic was housed in two adapted shops in the shopping area in Hawthorn Drive. Owing to the expansion of the Estate, authority was obtained in December, 1959, to proceed with the erection of a permanent building. Work on this building, with an area of 6,980 sq. ft., to accommodate full clinic facilities, was commenced in October, 1960, and the clinic commenced to operate in September, 1961.

At December, 1961, there were approximately 2,700 houses on the Estate, with a population of about 9,500. Ultimately the number of houses will number 4,000 and the overall population will be approximately 14,000.

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

CLINIC	Number of Children			Total Attendances		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Elm Street	1,393	1,380	1,808	3,197	2,830	3,444
Gainsborough	1 207	1,027	1,124	3,704	3,901	4,431
Whitton	1,223	1,325	1,042	5,080	5,053	3,745
Allington	502	544	577	1,073	1,194	1,108
Chantry	116	94	122	235	147	208
TOTAL	4,441	4,370	4,673	13,289	13,125	12,936

In addition to the treatment of Minor Ailments, immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is carried out at the School Clinics, either as part of the normal clinic sessions, or at special clinics arranged for this specific purpose. During 1961, 48 special sessions were held at the various clinics.

The number of children who were immunised during the year was as follows: —

	<i>Primary course</i>	<i>Secondary or re-inforcing doses</i>
Diphtheria	8	38
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	—	24
Whooping Cough only	1	—
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	880	383
Diphtheria and Tetanus	93	126
Tetanus	556	145
	<u>1,538</u>	<u>716</u>

Whilst many of the primary combined injections were carried out at the M. & C. W. Clinics, most of the Secondary or Reinforcing injections and the complete course of Tetanus injections (three for each child) were carried out at the School Clinic, the equivalent of over 2,000 injections.

(b) OPHTHALMIC

The number of children attending the eye clinics during the year was 1,149, representing 1,572 attendances.

Orthoptic Treatment

The following figures show the work done in the Orthoptic Clinic during 1961:—

Number of children who attended during the year	294
Total attendances:—	
For treatment (Binocular training)	922
For occlusion	258
For tests, observations and examinations ...	605
New cases examined	33
	— 1,818

Included in the above are 31 children who made 176 attendances at the Whitton Branch Clinic.

Treatment discontinued during the year:—

Cured (including 15 operation cases)	50
Good cosmetic result (including 14 operation cases)	28
Improvement	4
Non-attendance, or left district	14
	— 96
Operation cases	35

(c) DENTAL

The following is the report of the Principal School Dental Officer:—

The staffing position has been much the same as last year. Once again, no applications have been received for the vacant posts and there is no reason to expect that the position will be bettered in the near future—it is very monotonous to have to state these facts year by year.

Routine school inspections number 4,525, almost the same figure as in 1960—forty sessions were devoted to this work, averaging 113 children each session.

The number of fillings has shown a slight increase. Again there has been a fall in the number of permanent teeth extracted—1,176 this year in comparison with 1,256 for 1960. This fall is always a cause for satisfaction.

One hundred and eighty-five permanent teeth were extracted for 120 children for Orthodontic purposes.

One hundred and eleven Orthodontic cases requiring lengthy and intricate treatment were referred to the Consultant Orthodontists. Sixteen simple cases were commenced by the Authority's Dental Surgeons—an increase of five this year; fourteen cases were completed.

Sixty-four artificial dentures were supplied—three children had dentures in both upper and lower jaws, but the majority of dentures were supplied for children who had lost an incisor tooth through accident.

Additional treatments by Dental Surgeons were as follows:—

Scalings	...	...	...	...	82
Gum treatment	...	...	...	...	51
Root Fillings	...	...	...	...	1
Silver Nitrate	...	...	...	...	689
Denture Repairs	...	...	...	...	27

Sixty X-ray films were taken at the Anglesea Road Wing of the Ipswich and East Suffolk Hospital.

Medical Officers were again made available for the purpose of the administration of general anæsthetics.

Evening sessions were held during the year as follows:—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	43
Appointments made	...	...	...	...	431
Appointments kept	...	...	...	...	394
Percentage attendance	...	...	...	...	91
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	9

(d) TREATMENT OF WARTS

So many children of school age complaining of warts have attended the Minor Ailment Clinics situated in different parts of the town that for some years now it has been found necessary to organise special wart clinics at the Public Health Department, Elm Street. These are held once a week, attendance being by appointment only.

There are three main types of wart (i) the common wart, (ii) the plane wart, and (iii) the plantar wart, types (i) and (iii) being the most common.

At the Minor Ailment Clinics the treatment is usually cauterisation with pure nitric acid and/or covering with 40% acid salicylic plaster. This treatment in conjunction with weekly or fortnightly paring usually proves satisfactory, but often takes many weeks and the repeated attendance at the clinic means a corresponding absence from school. This form of treatment has, however, not been found very efficacious in the case of plantar warts, where it is often noted that though the wart may appear to have resolved, it quickly reappears on the cessation of treatment.

The children referred to the special wart clinics have either plantar or common warts not considered suitable for treatment with salicylic acid plaster or in which this treatment has failed. For these cases it has been found very much more satisfactory to use the application of CO₂ snow and this latter is the method used at the special wart clinics. The children with plantar warts, unlike those with common or plane warts, often complain of much pain on pressure over the wart and on walking, and it has been found that this symptom rapidly responds to CO₂ snow applied in an applicator for about four minutes.

The normal routine for plantar warts is to give one CO₂ snow treatment followed by an inspection two months later. Generally at this inspection the plantar wart has entirely disappeared and if not, it is generally possible to shell out the inactive remains of the wart and no further treatment is required.

Common warts, if large and chronic, may take several snow applications at intervals of about 2—3 weeks. Smaller ones can usually be cleared in one or two applications.

This treatment has been found particularly useful also for warts around the nail bed and beneath the free margin of the nail, situations difficult to deal with by plasters.

During the year 221 children were treated at the Special Wart Clinic, making 555 attendances.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

				1958	1959	1960	1961
Dysentery	...	...	...	17	21	157	8
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	6
Salmonella Food Poisoning	...	...	...	9	7	5	3
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	37	2	2	—
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary	...	...	...	5	3	3	—
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	1	2	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	—	4	2
Measles	...	...	...	633	158	854	674
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	12	22	55	21
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	73	55	40	26
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1	—	—	1

(a) POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The vaccination of schoolchildren against poliomyelitis was continued during 1961. Details of these vaccinations will be found in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS

The routine tuberculin testing of schoolchildren in the entrant and intermediate age groups was continued during 1961, parental consent being received in respect of just over 85% of the children examined.

Nine hundred and eighty-two entrants were tested of whom 32 (3.3%) were positive and 557 intermediates of whom 28 (5.0%) were positive.

B.C.G. Vaccinations:

Preliminary skin tests were carried out on 703 children, producing a negative result in 599 cases. Five hundred and eighty-six of these children were given B.C.G. vaccination.

The following are the results of the investigations of the cases which were referred to the Chest Clinic: —

Cause of Positive Tuberculin Test:

B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	16
Known Human Source	...	...	...	...	1
Source Unknown	...	...	...	...	71
Investigated previously	...	...	...	...	12
Failed to attend Clinic	...	...	...	...	2
Total cases referred	...	...	...	...	102

Converted since previous Tuberculin Test:

Source: Unknown	...	...	...	18
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Lesions found:

P.T. Active: Cases referred	...	...	1
Adult contacts	...	...	2
P.T. Healed: Cases referred	...	...	3
Adult contacts	...	...	1
Child contacts	...	...	2

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1961

The Chief Organiser is responsible for overall supervision and administration. Miss Ayles visits all infants and secondary girls with a balancing number of juniors. Mr. Newborn visits all secondary boys and the bulk of juniors.

General. The major part of the work of the Organisers was, as always, the general help and guidance to teachers responsible in any way for the physical activities in the schools. Regular visits were made to all schools where the work was seen and suggestions made for its improvement. Advice on methods of teaching; selection of work; demonstration lessons to those needing particular help; guidance on apparatus most suitable to the school and training sessions within the schools; these fully occupy the Organisers in the limited time available, which is equivalent to only one Organiser for four and a half days each week.

Physical Education has advanced far beyond the old conception of "Physical Training". The scope is wider and considerable efforts are made to encourage, suggest and introduce new ideas in order to keep abreast with national trends.

It is claimed that the general standard of Physical Education in the Borough Schools compares favourably with the rest of the country. This state of affairs, although in large measure due to the quality of the teachers, also reflects the work done by the Organisers in the planning and visits to schools. During the year a visit was made by a Lecturer from one of the Danish High Schools who expressed much satisfaction in what she saw at the many schools she visited. Organisers from neighbouring counties also visited certain schools with the express purpose of seeing apparatus and equipment which had been installed.

Certain special events which took place in 1961 are, perhaps, worthy of special mention.

Games. Inter-school games at various levels were arranged by the teachers themselves. The Organisers, whilst retaining an interest in these many activities, played no part in their arrangements. This good work continues and reflects well upon the interest of the teachers in the physical well-being of the children.

The primary schools again requested the Rugby Touch Tournaments which were originally introduced to provide for the girls. These now include both boys and mixed teams. In March, sixty-four teams from twenty-four primary schools took part in these tournaments.

Also in March, a Netball Team from the Prince Rupert School, Wilhelmshaven, arrived in Ipswich to commence an English tour. They played two matches in the town against local schools and were offered overnight hospitality by parents of children attending one of these schools. The next day they took part in the Suffolk Schools' Netball Tournament which was again held in the town and is a highlight in the Netball Association's year. This team then left for Essex—the next county in their tour.

Once again, the Suffolk Women's Hockey and the Suffolk Netball Associations combined to hold two "games sessions" to which school-leavers were invited. Hockey and netball games were played and school-leavers met county and club officials to discuss joining clubs where their games activities could be continued after leaving school. Twenty-seven girls attended in March and fifty in December.

Athletics. Two residential week-end training courses were arranged in co-operation with the County A.A.A. One in March and one in October when many boys and girls from the town took advantage of the specialised coaching offered by National and Honorary coaches of the Amateur Athletic Association.

A weekly training session was held at a central point for girls particularly interested in athletics. The average attendance was between twenty-five and thirty. Much credit is due to the two teachers responsible for this venture.

Women's Keep Fit. The rise in popularity of this activity was most marked in 1961. The big increase in the number of classes in the area resulted in the formation of a Suffolk Branch of the Eastern Counties Keep Fit Association which now appears to be establishing itself and providing a useful service.

Visit of H.M. The Queen on 21st July. The Organisers played quite an important role in the arrangements made for the reception of Her Majesty at Portman Road Football Ground. The Secondary Modern Schools undertook, at quite short notice, the training of a display team which was a feature of this occasion. Much credit is due to those teachers, connected also with primary schools and youth voluntary bodies, who gave up so much time to ensure the success of this important event. The Royal visit will be remembered by many thousands who had the good fortune to be at Portman Road on that day.

Staffing. The Secondary schools continue to suffer from the shortage of specialist teachers. In general, the girls' schools were reasonably well catered for in 1961, but the boy's schools were much below strength. This, unfortunately, is a position common to most Authorities—but the teachers in the town who are called upon to take the places of these missing specialists do a very creditable job of work.

In writing this brief report, it would be incomplete without mention of the good work done by the teachers, as a whole, to maintain a creditable standard of Physical Education in the schools and to offer to the children a sound basis of physical recreation which they can enjoy on leaving school.

PROVISION OF MEALS, MILK AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOURISHMENT

During the year meals were provided from the nine existing kitchens and from the new St. Matthew's Kitchen which was opened in February, 1961.

The increase in the number of children taking meals mentioned last year has continued, as is shown in the follow statistics: —

Year	Average No. of Children on Roll	No. of Children taking meals daily			Percentage of Children taking meals
		Paying	Free	Total	
1961	18,435	4,657	495	5,152	27.94
1960	18,350	3,966	485	4,451	24.25
1959	18,319	3,502	472	3,974	21.69

The average number of $\frac{1}{3}$ pint bottles of milk supplied daily to children in maintained schools was 14,928 compared with 15,464 in 1960 and 15,189 in 1959. To Independent Schools the average supply during 1961 was 1,892, compared with 1,791 in 1960 and 1,801 in 1959.

The number of children being supplied with other forms of supplementary nourishment at the end of the year was as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil and Malt	...	...	...	8
Maltoline	...	...	...	79
Adexolin	...	...	...	23

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

During the year 48 examinations were carried out by medical officers approved in connection with the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children, with the following results: —

Classified as Educationally Sub-Normal and recommended for admission to Beacon Hill Special School	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Recommended for notification to Local Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, as ineducable	...	..	...	...	...	...	5
Recommended for attendance at a Residential School for E.S.N. Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
To remain at Beacon Hill Special School	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
To attend Whitton Special School	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Referred to Child Psychiatry Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To remain in an ordinary school	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

In addition, eight maladjusted pupils were examined and recommended for admission to residential schools or hostels.

The numbers of handicapped pupils in the various categories at the end of the year were: —

Blind	2	Both in a residential special school.
Partially Sighted	6	One in a residential special school and five attending ordinary schools.
Deaf	6	All in residential special schools.
Partially Deaf	18	Four in residential special schools, nine attending ordinary schools, three Whitton Special School, one Beacon Hill Special School, and one under school age. Four of these children were awaiting residential vacancies. Twelve of those not attending residential special schools have hearing aids.

Delicate	76	Seventy-three attending Whitton Special School, and three residential special schools.
Educationally Sub-normal	108	Seven in residential special schools, ninety-four in Beacon Hill Special School, and seven in ordinary schools.
Epileptics	7	Four in residential special schools, and three at Whitton Special School.
Maladjusted	27	Nineteen in residential special schools or hostels, eight attending ordinary schools, of whom seven were awaiting residential vacancies.
Physically Handicapped	28	One in a hospital school, three in residential special schools, three attending ordinary schools, twenty at Whitton Special School, and one having home tuition.
Speech Defects	134	Ninety-three under active treatment and a further forty-one were under observation by the Speech Therapist.

BEACON HILL SPECIAL E.S.N. SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December 1960 ..	58	36	94
Admitted during the year ..	8	8	16
Left during the year ..	11	4	15
Remaining—December 1961 ..	55	40	95

ADMISSIONS:

Eight from Primary Schools, one from a Secondary Modern School, two from residential Special Schools, two from Whitton Special School, one from a private school, one from Heathside Training Centre, and one from America.

DISCHARGES:

Nine left at 16 years of age (seven to employment, one to Training Centre, one at home).

One left at 15 years of age (to employment).

One left for Australia.

One left for Approved School at Colchester.

One left for Eastern Counties Special School, Colchester.

One left for medical reasons.

One moved to London.

5th January, 1961, saw the first day at the new school premises. There are five classes of approximately 20 pupils, the staff consisting of the Head Teacher with five full-time teachers and two part-time teachers for practical work.

Visits have been made to the school by members of the medical and nursing staff for special inspections and for routine health and cleanliness inspections. The Speech Therapist continued to attend for one session each week and thirteen children received treatment.

Swimming instruction continued throughout the year and, as from September, 1961, was under the charge of the new male teacher, who holds the graded post for Physical Education. Use was made of the playing field at Luther Road Primary School for P.E. and the Annual School Sports.

School activities during the year included a Summer Camp under canvas at Troutbeck, Windermere; parents' meetings with speakers whenever possible; Open Days; Nativity Play; Harvest Festival Service, and Old Scholars' meetings.

Senior pupils have attended the new Citizenship class formed in September and have also visited the Theatre and Music Recitals.

Her Majesty's Inspector for Special Schools visited the School in April, 1961, with the Domestic Science Inspector.

Other visitors during the year have included teachers, social workers, clinic workers, students and representatives of women's organisations.

WHITTON SPECIAL SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
On register December 1960 ..	61	50	111
Admitted during the year ..	16	17	33
Left during the year ..	23	23	46
Remaining—December 1961 ..	54	44	98

LEAVERS:	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Total</i>
15+ (to employment)	2	3	5
Removal from Borough	2	2	4
To Orthopaedic Hospital	1	—	1
To Residential School	2	1	3
To Beacon Hill Special School ...	1	1	2
To ordinary schools	15	15	30
Died	—	1	1
	—	—	—
	23	23	46
	—	—	—

DIAGNOSIS:

Asthma	13
Other chest troubles ...	5
Debility and Delicate ...	45
Epileptic	9
Obesity	1
Club Foot	1
Friedreich's Ataxia ...	1
Cerebral Palsy	11
Perthes' Disease, spina	
bifida	7
Heart	4
Emotionally Disturbed	1
	—
	98
	—

Frequent visits were paid to the school by members of the medical and nursing staff for routine and special inspections. The Speech Therapist has continued to visit the school for two sessions a week and Physiotherapy is now available for four hours daily.

The school is divided into five classes according to age, and in addition, there is a separate class of backward problem children requiring special remedial teaching. The staff have attended special teachers' courses during the year.

Activities during the year have included educational visits to places of interest and visits to the theatre by senior pupils. During the winter months there has been a monthly evening for the handicapped children organised by the Rotarians, Inner Wheel and Soroptimists. Toc H has also presented films to the children.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SCHOOL

Twenty-four Ipswich pupils were admitted to this Hospital School during the year, six of whom were in attendance at the end of the year. The total number of children in attendance during 1961 was twenty-five. These included seven with Orthopædic defects, six with injuries, five with chest conditions, five with Poliomyelitis and two with other defects.

SPEECH THERAPY

Speech therapy was given at the following centres during the year: —

Elm Street Clinic.

Whitton Clinic.

Gainsborough Clinic.

Whitton Special School.

Beacon Hill Special School.

Raeburn Road Infants' School.

Total number of children treated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	187
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	2,618
New cases—						
Under school age	...	...	...	...	...	8
School age	...	...	...	...	...	73
						—
						81
						—

Children discharged from treatment—

Speech normal	...	...	...	...	...	46
Speech improved	...	...	...	...	...	14
Left school	...	...	...	...	...	1
To other areas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-attendance	...	...	...	...	...	5
Referred to Department of Child and Family Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	...	4
						71

Under observation 29

Types of disorder treated—

Simple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	51
Multiple Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	40
General Dyslalia	...	...	...	...	...	38
Delayed Speech development			...	...	...	13
Stammering	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	4
Partial Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	...	4
Voice Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	1

CHILD GUIDANCE

Total number of new cases seen	...	...	...	109
Children of school age	...	...	...	91
Referred through School Medical Officer	...	...	...	21
Cases under treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	203
Cases on waiting list	...	...	...	8

Age and Sex Distribution:

Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Boys	—	—	2	4	2	5	5	6	2	8	—	8	7	2	2	8	61
Girls	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	7	1	3	4	6	5	2	48
	1	1	5	6	5	7	7	8	6	15	1	11	11	8	7	10	109

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

- (i) (Section 18 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers.
523 children were examined during the year and in no instance was a licence refused on medical grounds.
- (ii) (Section 22 of Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), with reference to the taking part in entertainments.
Five children were examined during the year.

(b) CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Medical officers of the department provided General Medical Services for the children at Freelands Nursery. In addition, these children were examined every six months and also prior to admission and boarding out. At the request of the Children's Officer, routine examinations were also carried out on children in the care of foster parents.

(c) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

During the year, 44 young people were medically examined in connection with their application for admission to Training College and also 33 teachers on taking up appointments in Ipswich.

(d) CHILD NEGLECT.

I am informed by the Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that he dealt with 116 families during the year. Of the 317 children in these families, 172 were of school age. The complaints were classified as: —

Neglect	...	...	...	48
Assault and ill-treatment	...	...	...	15
Advice sought	...	...	...	51
Moral danger	...	...	...	1
Beyond control	...	...	...	1
				116

(e) DEATHS.

There were four recorded deaths of children of school age during the year, one being due to an accident.

The causes of death were: —

- Laceration of brain, following car accident (8 years).
Drowning (5 years).
Sarcoma (10 years).
Heart failure (11 years).

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).**

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col.2
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957 and later	82	82	100		
1956	586	586	100		
1955	829	827	99.76	2	.24
1954	75	75	100		
1953	30	30	100		
1952	9	9	100		
1951	6	6	100		
1950	489	485	99.18	4	.82
1949	219	219	100		
1948	2	2	100		
1947	23	23	100		
1946 and earlier	1630	1630	100		
Total	3980	3974	99.85	6	.15

**TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)**

Age Group Inspected	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint).	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1957 and later	1	11	12
1956	22	132	151
1955	28	82	109
1954	5	11	14
1953	2	8	10
1952	1	—	1
1951	—	—	—
1950	42	37	75
1949	19	14	30
1948	—	—	—
1947	2	1	3
1946 and earlier	188	100	276
TOTAL	310	396	681

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	4,155
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	3,239
		Total	<u>7,394</u>

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	22,103
(b) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested	424
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	—

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

		Periodic Inspections							
Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation	Treatment	Observation
4	Skin	15	42	30	30	12	13	57	85
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	56	143	188	63	66	39	310	245
	(b) Squint	17	6	7	4	2	5	26	15
	(c) Other	7	7	11	7	6	9	24	23
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	4	38	2	1	3	2	9	41
	(b) Otitis Media	3	32	—	4	1	1	4	37
	(c) Other	12	22	3	3	2	5	17	30
7	Nose and Throat	55	301	6	24	7	63	68	388
8	Speech	25	29	—	4	1	—	26	33
9	Lymphatic glands	3	132	—	9	—	11	3	152
10	Heart	3	26	—	11	—	7	3	44
11	Lungs	23	84	6	16	1	17	30	117
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	1	21	1	2	—	6	2	29
	(b) Other	14	63	6	11	1	21	21	95
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	3	25	11	32	3	22	17	79
	(b) Feet	50	43	11	16	11	17	72	76
	(c) Other	15	43	10	33	5	26	30	102
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	2	2	—	2	1	2	3	6
	(b) Other	3	5	1	2	—	2		9
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	1	12	2	6		4	3	22
	(b) Stability	2	32	1	7	3	12	6	51
16	Abdomen	9	17	1	2	—	7	10	26
17	Other	—	—	2	42	—	1	2	43

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	452	10
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	144	85
	(b) Squint	6	1
	(c) Other	104	8
6	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	9	8
	(b) Otitis Media	2	11
	(c) Other	22	9
7	Nose and Throat	35	104
8	Speech	20	8
9	Lymphatic glands	1	37
10	Heart	2	12
11	Lungs	14	25
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	2	2
	(b) Other	11	20
13	Orthopaedic —		
	(a) Posture	5	16
	(b) Feet	23	28
	(c) Other	8	16
14	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy	4	1
	(b) Other	2	5
15	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	26	12
	(b) Stability	26	37
16	Abdomen	1	3
17	Other	1717	26

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	217
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ..	760
Total	977
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	450

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ..	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	137
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ..	—
Received other forms of treatment	34
Total	172
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1961	—
(b) in previous years	12

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depts.	—
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm: (a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	15
Other skin diseases	452
Total	467

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	248

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Speech Therapists	179

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,275
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	586
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above— Orthoptic	258
Total	3,119

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections	4,525
(b) As Specials	<u>3,563</u>
	Total 8,088
(2) Number found to require treatment	5,801
(3) Number offered treatment	5,788
(4) Number actually treated	3,966
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11 (<i>h</i>)	10,589
(6) Half days devoted to :	
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection	40
(b) Treatment	<u>1,142</u>
	Total 1,182
(7) Fillings :	
(a) Permanent Teeth	6,443
(b) Temporary Teeth	<u>188</u>
	Total 6,631
(8) Number of Teeth filled	
(a) Permanent Teeth	5,527
(b) Temporary Teeth	<u>181</u>
	Total 5,708
(9) Extractions :	
(a) Permanent Teeth	1,176
(b) Temporary Teeth	<u>3,488</u>
	Total 4,664
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	2,705
(11) Orthodontics :	
(a) Cases commenced during the year	16
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year	1
(c) Cases completed during the year	14
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	—
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances	17
(f) Removable appliances fitted	18
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
(h) Total attendances	164
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	61
(13) Other operations :	
(a) Permanent Teeth	794
(b) Temporary Teeth	<u>1,022</u>
	Total 1,816

